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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVI NO. 104 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 2, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

The Two 'Gandhis' Meet In Land Of Pathans

Long-Looked-For Visit Realised In Peshawar

THE TOWERING PERSONALITY OF FESHAWAR WHO RECEIVED MAHATMA AND GAVE HIM A WARM TOUCHING HAND-CLASP

BRADMAN HIT UP 258

Australians Make 474 For 6 In Three-Day Match Against Worcesters

LONDON April 30.

The Australian Touring team commenced the First match of the tour against Worcester to-day.

Worcesters won the toss and surprisingly put in the Australians to bat.

LATER.

At the close of play, the Australians had made 474 for six (Bradman 258, Bradcock 67).

Scores:

AUSTRALIANS' FIRST INNINGS:

Brown, l.b.w., Crisp	2
Fingleton, c Crisp, b Howarth	41
Bradman, c Martin, b Howarth	258
McCabe, b Perks	34
Bradcock, C Singleton, b Perks	67
Halsselt, (not out)	21
Barnett, b Crisp	16
Extras	29
Total (for 6 wkts.)	474

LEAGUE AND SWISS NEUTRALITY

BERNES, April 30.

An explicit declaration of Swiss neutrality in all circumstances is sought from the League in a memorandum from the Swiss Government.

The memorandum states that the conditions under which Switzerland entered the League have since undergone a profound change.

This state of affairs must necessarily affect the position of a country like Switzerland.—Reuter.

Ciano-Blondel Talks

ROME, April 30.

Count Ciano had an unexpected talk lasting an hour with M. Blondel this evening when it is understood that Franco-Italian negotiations began and proceeded satisfactorily.—Reuter.

ARAB CONSTABLES MURDERED

JERUSALEM, May 1.

Six Arab constables were murdered in the village Azzoun near Tulkaram, when a large armed gang attacked nine policemen belonging to the mounted police.—Reuter.

TIRENA DISASTER CASUALTIES

ROME, May 1.

It is semi-officially confirmed that 19 have been killed in the Tirana air-liner crash which is the worst dicaster in the history of Italian civil aviation. Most of the victims have been burned beyond identification.—Reuter's Special.

Touching Scenes—That Warm Hand-Clasp Of Khan A. G. Khan

TENS OF THOUSANDS GIVE ROUSING WELCOME TO NATION'S IDOL

Crowds Yearning To Have Darshan Climb On Top Of Train "En Route" To Nowshera

PESHAWAR, May 1.

At Nowshera Station, 25 miles from Peshawar, Mahatma Gandhiji's Two-day train journey ended, much to his own relief and of those travelling by the same train.

Khan Abul Ghaffar Khan was present at the station to receive his guest in person. As soon as the train pulled up, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan garlanded Gandhiji and conducted him through a gangway lined by Red Shirts to a waiting car in which Gandhiji, Mr. Mahadev Desai, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Zaffar Shah drove off to the residence of Dr. Khan Sahib, followed by about a dozen cars, all flying Congress flags.

ROUSING WELCOME.

THOUSANDS OF PATHAN GAVE GANDHIJI A ROUSING WELCOME, BOTH AT CAMPBELLPUR AND NOWSHERA, AND THE ROUTE FROM NOWSHERA TO PESHAWAR WAS LINED BY RED SHIRT VOLUNTEERS ON BOTH SIDES AT SHORT INTERVALS.

From inquiries from those seated in the same compartment as Gandhiji, it was gathered that HE HAD A MOST UNCOMFORTABLE JOURNEY, MAINLY DUE TO THE UNDISCIPLINED BEHAVIOUR OF HUGE CROWDS THAT BESIEGED THE TRAIN EVERYWHERE. IT WOULD NOT BE ANY EXAGGERATION TO SAY THAT RIGHT FROM LAHORE TILL THE END OF HIS TRAIN JOURNEY, THE TRAIN WAS A PLACE OF PILGRIMAGE ON WHEELS. Crowds climbed on the top of the train and descended at Gandhiji's window, where they hung on right till the train moved out of the Station.

BLOOD-PRESSURE RISES.

MAHATMA GANDHI, HOWEVER, WITHSTOOD ALL THE STRAIN OF THE JOURNEY WELL. HIS BLOOD-PRESSURE ROSE DURING THE JOURNEY, BUT THERE IS NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

A number of Congress leaders had assembled at Dr. Khan Saheb's place, when Gandhiji arrived.—A. P.

MAHATMA IN LAND OF PATHANS

Thousands Throng On Outskirts Of Peshawar To Have Darshan

PESHAWAR: May 1.

The long-postponed Frontier visit—on which Gandhiji has long set his heart and with keen interest was looking forward to for the last several years—materialised to-day, when Mahatmaji detrained at the Nowshera Railway Junction, 27 miles south of Peshawar. He was received at this station by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.

There was evident a strange mixture of delight, pride and love between the meeting of these two Gandhis. The "Frontier Gandhi" appeared happy to receive Mahatma Gandhi in the Pathan land, as he held the latter in warm hand clasp and garlanded him. Several cameras clicked to catch that delightful scene.

Among those who received Mahatmaji were: Qazi Ataullah Khan, the Frontier Education Minister; Mian Jaffar Shah, M.L.A.; Dr. C. C. Bose and others.

Gandhiji, escorted by the gaunt, majestic figure of the "Frontier Gandhi," walked immediately to the car that was waiting for him outside the station, which was followed by a fleet of thirty cars carrying prominent personalities of the Province and Congressmen. They drove to Peshawar, where the Mahatma will be putting up at the magnificent official bungalow of Dr. Khan Saheb, the Prime Minister of the Frontier Province, overlooking spacious lawns and commanding excellent scenery.

Amazing were the scenes of widespread enthusiasm on the 27 miles of track 'en route' to Peshawar, when here and there, the route was lined by "Red Shirts," who were dressed in striking red uniforms and huge crowds, carrying the Congress Tri-Colour Flags giving a rapturous welcome to Gandhiji.

While nearing the outskirts of the City of Peshawar, Pathans, gathered in tens and scores of thousands, presented a mighty spectacle of unprecedented joy and love for Gandhiji, who returned his homage to the Frontiersmen with his characteristically winning smile.—United Press.

MAHATMA PASSES THROUGH LAHORE

Crowds Throng Station, To Have Darshan

LAHORE, May 1.

Mahatma Gandhi passed through Lahore this morning 'en route' to Peshawar.

Despite his appeal to the contrary a large number of crowd thronged the station to have his 'darshan' and Gandhiji had to come out of the compartment to satisfy them. A large contingent of police posted in the platform kept order with great difficulty.

Mahatmaji reaches Peshawar about 8 in the evening.—United Press.

BIG OVATION AT LAHORE, JULLUNDER AND AMRITSAR

LAHORE, May 1.

Gandhiji accompanied by his Secretaries, Mr. Mahadev Desai and Mr. Pearelal, passed through Lahore this morning on his way to Peshawar.

Long before the arrival of the train thousands of people thronged the railway station, and the crowd was such that the railway authorities had to close admission to the platform.

There was a scramble for Gandhiji's compartment, but its doors and windows were all closed, and remained closed until a few minutes before the departure of the train. When at last a window opened and Gandhiji looked out, he was greeted with loud shouting.

The crowd was so thick that a telegraph messenger had to climb the roof of the train in order to deliver a telegram to Gandhiji.

The train whistled out at 8-35 a.m., and a number of people boarded the train going to Shahdra, the next halting station.

Similarly Mahatma Gandhi received enthusiastic reception at Jullundur, Amritsar and other stations 'en route.'—A. P.

NATION'S IDOL FOR WHOSE 'DARSHAN' THOUSANDS THRONGED AND PAID HIM HOMAGE.

Rally Of 50,000 Red Shirts

Mahatma To Speak At Peshawar Conference On Sunday

PESHAWAR, May 1.

Mahatma Gandhi's first public utterance in Peshawar will be made at the Political District Conference—the first of its kind to be held in the Frontier Province—on the 8th instant. The President of the Conference is Maulana Hussain Ahmed Madni, and Chairman of the Reception Committee is Khan Aligul Khan.

GRAND RALLY.

A feature of the Conference will be a grand rally of between 40 to 50 thousand Red Shirt Volunteers from all over the Province, and a gathering of about a lakh of Pathans, including many from Trans-Border areas.

Gandhiji is also expected to address a couple of meetings of ladies in Peshawar.

He will visit Mardan, Kohat, Bannu and Dehra Ismail Khan.

There will also be a Congress Party meeting on May 8, and very important political questions affecting the Congress Ministry in the Frontier Province are likely to be decided during Gandhiji's stay here.—A. P.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING

BOMBAY, May 1.

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, announces that those members of the Working Committee and other Committees, that are meeting in Bombay from May 12 onwards, will kindly notify Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the time and date of their arrival and other requirements.—A. P.

ANGLO-AMERICAN DEADLOCK

"In View Of Japan's Intentions"

United States Not For Limiting Size Of Battleships

WASHINGTON, April 30.

CONSULTATIONS BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES TO DEFINE THE SIZE OF NEW SUPER BATTLESHIPS HAVE APPARENTLY REACHED A DEADLOCK.

Officials state that Britain continues to insist on forty-two thousand ton limit while the United States insist that in view of the present uncertainty regarding Japan's intentions, no limit should be set.

It is added that the only meeting the United States consultants had with British confreres disclosed complete disagreement.

BRITISH ARE NOW WAITING FOR WASHINGTON TO GIVE FRESH INSTRUCTIONS TO THE UNITED STATES CONSULTANTS BEFORE MEETING THEM AGAIN, BUT THERE IS NO INDICATION OF ANY CHANGE ON THE PART OF THE UNITED STATES' AUTHORITIES.—REUTER.

HITLER'S VISIT TO ITALY

No Surprises Or Sensational Happenings

BERLIN, April 30.

Herr Hitler's visit to Rome on Tuesday will not result in surprises or sensational happenings.

A semi-official commentator, interviewed by Reuter said: "Our mutual relations are laid down in the Berchtesgaden Protocol of September 1936 and they have stood the test. On this basis, any new agreements or treaties can hardly be expected."

He added that the programme of visit is allowed ample time for discussing actual problems, including Spain, and the situation in the Mediterranean, after the Anglo-Italian understanding. Obviously Anglo-French discussions will also be touched.

"It is the will of the Italian and German statesmen that the impending meetings with Italy should result in a further contribution to peace."—Reuter.

CZECH-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP

Bene's Telegram To Hitler

PRAGUE, April 30.

Friendly gesture rendered significant by the delicacy of German Czechoslovak relations is contained in a telegram sent by Dr. Benes to Herr Hitler which states "on the occasion of the German National Holiday, I express to Your Excellency my most sincere good wishes".

The Telegram is considered here as offering a friendly hand to Germany and the hope is expressed that the sentiment will be reciprocated in Berlin.

Dr. Benes on several occasions has sent formal telegrams to Herr Hitler but significance is attached to the fact that this is the first time he has done so on the occasion of the National Holiday.—Reuter.

POPE NOT TO SEE HITLER

ROME, April 30.

The Pope left the Vatican and drove to the summer villa "Castle Gandolfo" where he is expected to stay until November.

It is expected that the Pope will not see Hitler when the Fuehrer visits Rome next week but it is pointed out that the Pope's departure for "Castle Gandolfo" has long been fixed for this month.

It is understood if the Pope were to receive Hitler at the summer residence, it would only be on the condition that the position of the Catholic Church in Germany will fully be reviewed.—Reuter.

BR. SHIPS SHELLED

35 Killed & 60 Injured In Air Bombing In Barcelona Harbour

BARCELONA, April 30.

Nearly all 12 British ships lying in Barcelona harbour were struck by shell splinters during the air-raids but only one seaman was wounded.

The bombs of high calibre and two British ships were lifted up and dashed against the quay through the force of the explosions.

It is now stated that only 35 were killed and about 60 wounded by the two raids.—Reuter.

Tangcheng Recaptured?

HANKOW, April 30.

It is claimed that Japanese have recaptured Tangcheng.

Bitter fighting for the possession of the city is still going on.

Chinese are rushing reinforcements to the scene.—Reuter.

19 PERSONS PERISH?

Italian 'Plane Feared To Have Crashed

ROME, May 1.

19 Persons are feared to be lost in an Italian civil air liner, which is missing on a flight from Tirana to Rome. The 'plane which was due in Rome at 17-00 hours has not arrived. It is feared that the 'plane has crashed in the mountains near Formia. The air line company refuses to make a statement. The 'plane was last seen at Brindisi where it landed and took off according to schedule. The names of passengers are at present not known, but it is believed that the 'plane contained visitors to King Zog's wedding, since the Tirana Rome service functions tri-weekly including Saturdays.—Reuter.

London Crowds Raise Cries Of "Good Old Gandhi"

IMPRESSIVE MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

Fascist Attempting To Pull Congress Flag Arrested

(SPECIAL TO "CHRONICLE.")

LONDON: May 1.

TO-DAY, THE INDO-CEYLONESE CONTINGENT, ORGANISED BY THE INDIA LEAGUE IN OBSERVANCE OF "MAY DAY" CELEBRATIONS, EXCEEDED ALL EXPECTATIONS.

OVER 250 INDIANS AND CEYLONESE (NOTICEABLY LARGE NUMBERS OF SIKHS), MARCHED FROM THE EMBANKMENT TO HYDE PARK, CARRYING OVER 100 BANNERS.

During the march they raised the popular Congress slogans, and throughout the march-route the crowds after seeing the huge portrait of Gandhiji, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose raised their fists and shouted: "GOOD, OLD GANDHI," "GOOD OLD NEHRU," "GOOD, OLD BOSE."

Then the Contingent reached the House of Commons. A British Fascist tried to pull the Congress Flag without success; another British Fascist attempted to assault a Ceylonese student, as he refused to surrender the Red Flag. The Police arrested both the Fascists. The Contingent was headed by Sjt. Krishna Menon, Dr. C. B. Vakil, Dr. Atal, Dr. Vicram Singh and Mr. Ben Bradley.

HITLER'S MAY DAY HARANGUE

BERLIN, May 1.

Millions of Hitler Boys and girls assembled early this morning, in all towns and villages in Germany and Austria to hear the broadcast "May Day" speeches of Herr Hitler, Dr. Goebbels and Von Schirach from the Berlin Stadium, where Herr Hitler was thunderously welcomed by thousands of boys and girls.

Herr Hitler spoke on the unity of Germany and said: "Seeing you my faith in German futures is unshakable and unlimited: because I know you will pull through everything we expect from you."

Subsequently Herr Hitler addressed a huge open air demonstration. The Berlin speech was broadcast throughout Germany and Austria, where workers assembled round May trees, and dwelt on the achievements of the Nazi regime, and declared that the world to-day suffered from unemployment, but Germany was beginning to suffer from lack of workmen.—Reuter's Special.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—

Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Immediately Weaving Master also Assistant Weaving Master. Outstation Mill. Apply Daboo Fourth floor Ismail Building, 381, Hornby Road. (10173)

Guardian of India Insurance Company invites applications from respectable Ladies and Gentlemen as probationers in the field service on a monthly salary and commission. Apply Box No. 8457, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited for the posts of two Assistant Secretaries —One on Rs. 250—20—350 and the other on Rs. 150—15—225, or, on pays offered according to qualifications, for a period of five years in the first instance to undertake research work in respect of economic questions. First Class M.A. (Economics) or M.Com.'s of Indian Universities or persons possessing similar qualifications of foreign Universities with experience of Research work only should apply. Applications stating Age, Nationality, Academic qualifications, Research work or previous experience, if any, should be sent not later than 20th May, 1938, to the Secretary, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Hotel Cecil, Simla. (8449)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS.

Ardent, experienced, qualified, Educationist, knowing English, Hindustani, Gujarati, Marathi, music, handicrafts, yogic and physical exercises, nature-cure, accountancy, type-writing, correspondence, organising and secretarial work, seeks life-work. Please write to Mr. Bachubhai, C/o Kantilal Joshi, Suraj Bhuwan, 10th Road, Khar.

52. TO BE LET.

To let from 1st June 2nd floor five rooms North-West. Nanabhoy Lodge, 568, Hormusjee Adenwalla Road, Dadar. Rent Rs. 90. Apply Dr. Meherbai Kharaghat Petit House, Gowalia Tank. (10162)

95. PAYING GUESTS

Wanted board and lodging amenities by cultured Hindu bachelor of retiring temperament, cosmopolitan, in a convenient home. Can pay up to Rs. 200 month. Write Box No. 10178, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from educationally qualified candidates, who desire to be placed on the waiting list of candidates for permanent or temporary future vacancies occurring in the clerical establishment of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Intending applicants should send in their applications in their own handwriting addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Port, Bombay, so as to reach this Office on or before the 20th May, 1938, stating their full names, age, caste, sub-caste, native place and detailed educational qualifications (including shorthand and typewriting). They should also send certificates (in original) of moral character and social standing from two respectable persons, and copies of their examination certificates and other testimonials.

J. SIMMONS,
Dy. Commissioner of Police, Port.
Head Police Office
Bombay, 30th April, 1938.
(8447)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of a building on Plot No. 49, Carnegy Lines. Tender forms, plans, specifications and Conditions of Contract can be had from the office of the undersigned from WEDNESDAY, the 4th May, 1938. Tenders close at 3 p.m. on 8th May, 1938.

Messrs. ADALJA & NOORANI.
Architects, Engineers, Surveyors
Mustafa Building, P. M. Road,
Fort, Bombay.
(8446)

WANTED

TWO JUNIOR ASSISTANTS, one in physical chemistry and the other in organic chemistry for the Indian Lac Research Institute, Namkum, for three years in the first instance. Pay in the scale Rs. 150-150-10-200 (E.B.)—15-305 with free unfurnished quarters or a house rent allowance of 10 per cent of pay in lieu thereof. High academic qualifications and research experience necessary. Return railway fares intermediate class allowed to candidates called for interview.

Applications with testimonials in triplicate should be addressed to the Director, Indian Lac Research Institute, P. O. Namkum, Ranchi and should reach him by the 15th of May 1938.

L. SEN.
Secretary,
Indian Lac Cess Committee,
Main Road, Ranchi.
The 26th April, 1938.
(8436)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITIONS.

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 10164, "Bombay Chronicle".

150. SCHOLARSHIPS

Sheth Khimji Dayal Smarak Fund.—Scholarships are to be awarded from the above Fund for Higher Commercial Education. Lohanas will have first preference. Applications should reach before 31st May, 1938, to Honorary Secretary, 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay. (10161)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents salary Rs. 100 plus Rs. 50 travelling allowances to push sales of Hosiery and other useful articles of Ludhiana. Apply for terms to:—Seth S. R. Shamlal & Co., (Regd.) Ludhiana (10121)

345. COMMERCIAL TRAINING

New Classes in Book-keeping and Accountancy just started. Enrol immediately at Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Trafford House, Prescott Road, Fort, Bombay. (10177)

Public Notices

NOTICE

Date of submission of Tenders with specification for providing plant for Cold Storage Installation for Milk and Fruits is hereby extended from 2nd May, 1938, to 9th May, 1938.

(Sd.) J. S. MALIK
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office Ahmedabad.
27th April 1938.
(8458)

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES of the Debenture-holders of the Assur Veerjee Mills, Ltd., are now desirous of declaring final dividend to the Debenture-holders. If any one has any claim against the said Trustees the same should be submitted to the Trustees at 47, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay, on or before 15th May 1938, after which no claim will be considered and the Trustees will proceed to distribute the assets amongst the Debenture-holders.

(10175)

BOMBAY-SIND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

APPLICATIONS (*in duplicate*) in the prescribed form are invited from British Indian Subjects, (natives of the Province of Bombay preferred), possessing at least a *First Class* M. A. or corresponding degree of a recognised Indian University, preferably with previous teaching experience, for the post of Lecturer in English in the Bombay Educational Service Class II, at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay. Pay:—Rs. 170-10-250—E. B.—15-400—E. B.—20-500 *plus* Compensatory Local Allowance, if eligible, with probation for 2 years on Rs. 170 p.m. subject to revision. Age:—ordinarily not less than 23 and more than 30 years. Full particulars will be found in Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 5th and 12th May, 1938, or can be obtained, together with copies of the prescribed form of application on payment (either in cash or by money order only), of Rupee one for each copy of the form, on requisition with a self-addressed envelope with a 2 anna stamp to the Secretary, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission, P.W.D. Secretariat, Bombay. Last date of receipt of applications 28th May 1938. *Any attempt, direct or indirect, to influence the Secretary or a Member of the Commission will disqualify the candidate.*

8448.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT

O. O. C. J.

I. C. No. 18 of 1938.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913, and
In the matter of the NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA. .... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding-up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 28th day of April, 1938, presented to the Hon'ble the Vacation Judge by the Chartered Bank of India Australia and China, Esplanade Road, Bombay, a creditor of the said Company AND that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Judge taking Company matters on the 17th day of June, 1938, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding-up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 30th day of April, 1938.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the Petitioners.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
(8454)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABOOBAKER HAJI MAHOMED WAHEDINA, ABDUL AZIZ HAJI MAHOMED WAHEDINA, a minor by his mother Bai ASIBAI, widow of Haji Mahomed Haji Ebrahim Wahedina, ABDUL MALIK HAJI MAHOMED WAHEDINA, OOSMAN HAJI MAHOMED WAHEDINA, ABDUL SAMAD HAJI MAHOMED WAHEDINA, all minors by their mother Bai Zulekhabai widow of Haji Mahomed Haji Ebrahim Wahedina the sons, BAI AISHABAI, widow of Fazal Ellias Patel, SAFIABAI wife of Abdul Razak Haji Kassam Nakhoda, AMINABAI, wife of Abdul Rahim Haji Sulleman Noorani, FATMABAI HAJI MAHOMED WAHEDINA, SAMSUNNISSA HAJI MAHOMED WAHEDINA also a minor by her mother the said Bai Zulekhabai, widow of Haji Mahomed Haji Ebrahim Wahedina the daughters and BAI ZULEKHABAI and BAI ASIBAI, widows of the said Haji Mahomed Haji Ebrahim Wahedina the heirs and legal representatives of Haji Mahomed Haji Ebrahim Wahedina deceased all of Bandra Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, possession, trust maintenance easement, bequest or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Cama Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari land whereof Fazalbhoy Ebrahim and Co. are the Fazandars with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate lying and being on the West side of Don Tad Second Row in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 256 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 3015, 1526, 3014 and 3047, New Survey No. 2995, Cadastral Survey No. 1407 of Mandvi Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B Ward No. 2713-14 and Street No. 112-114-110 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the Don Tad Second Row, on or towards the West by a sweepers passage, on or towards the North by the property of Rahimtulla Moosa and on or towards the South by the property of Shaikh Salehbin Sheboodin Moosa.

Dated this 29th day of April, 1938.

HARILAL THAKAR AND CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
8450.

HIGH COURT

O. O. C. J.

I. C. No. 17 of 1938.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913, and
In the matter of the INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.
The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. Petitioners

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 28th day of April, 1938, presented to the Hon'ble the Vacation Judge by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Esplanade Road, Bombay, a creditor of the said Company AND that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Judge taking Company matters on the 17th day of June, 1938, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 30th day of April, 1938.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the Petitioners.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
(8455)

Public Notices

THE SIRDAR CARBONIC GAS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th May to the 4th June, 1938, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th April, 1938.
(8456)

THE "DECCAN QUEEN"

Commencing from Friday, the 6th May, 1938, the "DECCAN QUEEN" will commence running during Week-Ends and Holidays only between Bombay and Poona to the usual timings.

(8453)

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HORMASJEE RATANSHAW DADABHOY of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Fort Chambers, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in the village of Ambivli in Taluka Salsett and known as "Evergreen Bungalow" in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Bombay, containing by admeasurement 16268 square yards or thereabouts and surrounded by a compound wall and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Part of:—

	Hissa No.	Area Acre-Gunthas.	Assessment.
Survey No.			
Non-agricultural land.	69 B	2-36	—
75 A	(10) 2	0- 3-1|4	0-10-9
78 A	3	0- 1|4	0- 0-9
79 A	1	0-19-1|2	4-13-3
Non-agricultural land. out of	79 B	0- 1-1|2	—
		3-20-1|2	5- 8-9

and bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Bhaubhai Malmal Marwadi partly by the property of Mr. Jamnadas and that of Ganpat Sitaram, on or towards the West by properties of Raffoo John Doming and David Gomes respectively, on or towards the North partly by Ambivli Road and partly by the property of Bazil Gomes and on or towards the South partly by the property of S. K. Raje and that of K. K. Patel and which said premises are now in the occupation of the purchaser as a tenant.

Dated this 30th day of April, 1938.

DAYALJI & DIPCHAND,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(8445)

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1 Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2 Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4 Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & Co.

Government Auctioneers.

SALE THIS DAY.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT STABLE STREET.

Messrs GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers will under instructions from Mr. Parashram Ganpat Kardile, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the heirs of Gulamhussein Hussonally Makra, the Mortgagor since deceased, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 9th February, 1934, and further charge dated 1st October 1935 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immovable property THIS DAY MONDAY the 2nd day of May 1938 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the Premises.

All that piece of Quit and Ground Rent land with dwelling house at Stable Street admeasuring 69.33 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector under New No. 10112 New Survey No. 6375 and Cadastral Survey No. 466 of Byculla Division and assessed by Municipality under E Ward No. 916 (1) Street No. 74-78 and New Street No. 27.

For further Particulars please apply to Messrs. Sabnis Goregavkar & Senjit, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at No. 41A, Bruce Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF FERROUS SCRAP AND MISCELLANEOUS STORES AT G. I. P. RAILWAY SUB DEPOT, JHANSI.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, (Bombay), sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 10th May 1938 at 9-30 A.M. (S.T.) at the abovementioned place, the undermentioned Ferrous Scrap including:—

Springs, Engine fittings, Buffer plungers, Cast steel, Bolts and Nuts, Cuttings and punchings, C.I. Chairs and pots, Fish plates, Gas pipes, Rails, Wagon body plates, Tyres, Rest pieces, Spikes, Sleepers, Brake blocks, Fire bars, Tanks, Centre wheels; and Miscellaneous Stores including Lamps, Files, Tools, Powrahs, Showels, Lighting dynamo, Glass Scrap, Dubbers Kegs, Drums, Gunny bags, Alluminium Scrap, Tins, Barrels, Leather Scrap, Rubber Scrap, Plates, Fire bricks, Abonite sheets, Timber Bottom boards, Grinding wheels, etc. etc.

TERMS:—10 P. C. Deposit in cash.

GANDHI & CO.

Await this Screen Event!

PRABHAT'S

"GOPAL KRISHNA"

COMING SOON AT

CENTRAL

Cinema Girgaum

SEE

DEVIKA RANI

in a Superb Emotional Role

in

BOMBAY TALKIES'

SCREEN

ROMANCE:

★ NIRMALA ★

with

ASHOK KUMAR

Supported By:

MAYA DEVI, SAROJ BORKAR, KAMTA PRASAD, MUMTAZ ALI, PITHAWALA, M. NAZIR, GULBADAN, BEDI, PRATIMA, MEERA, ETC.

DAILY 3 SHOWS:—
5-15, 8 & 10-45 P.M.

ROXY
TALKIES

INROADS ON MYSORE CIVIL LIBERTIES

Protest Against Deportation Of Mr Monnaiyya

MYSORE, April 30.

A resolution, urging the immediate appointment of an impartial and independent committee to inquire into and investigate and report on the incidents connected with the shooting on the villagers at Viduraswatham, was passed by the Executive Committee of the Mysore Civil Liberties Union.

The resolution was communicated to the Government of Mysore for their urgent attention and immediate action.

Another resolution was adopted, resenting the inroads made by the Mysore Government upon the fundamental civil liberties of the citizens and expressing the hope that all such orders would be withdrawn forthwith.

The resolution further protested against the deportation of Mr. Monnaiyya, Secretary of the Mass Awakeners' Union, and the Committee expressed their hope that, in future, before such orders were issued a "quasi" judicial enquiry would be held for giving an opportunity to the person concerned to present his case.—United Press

ORISSA PREPARES TO MEET CRISIS

Congress Chief's Circulars To Dt. Committees

CUTTACK, May 1.

The Utkal Provincial Congress Committee is making elaborate arrangements to make strong agitation all over the province if a Ministerial crisis arises over the appointment of Mr. J. R. Dain as Acting Governor.

Mr. Gopabandhu Choudhury, President of the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee has already sent urgent circulars to all District Congress Committees to hold mass meetings and explain the situation to the people.

The Hon. Mr. Nityanand Kanungo and the Hon. Mr. Bodhram Dube, Ministers, have returned to Cuttack last night after holding a prolonged discussion at a Cabinet meeting at Puri while the Hon. Mr. Biswanath Das, Premier, is still remaining there to have further talks with the Governor.

Mr. J. R. Dain, Acting Governor-designate, has also left for Puri last evening.—United Press.

CONGRESS & MUSLIM REPRESENTATION

(From A Correspondent).
AKOLA, (By Mail.)

The Vidarbh Provincial Election Board has recognised the claims of the Muslims of Berar by allowing them to stand on Congress tickets, both in the rural as well as Urban areas to contest Local Bodies' Elections.

Two Muslim candidates, one in Pusad and the other in Darva Taluk are set up on Congress Tickets for Local Boards. The Candidate from Darva has been elected unopposed. For Municipal Elections three Muslim candidates are set up in Yeotmal District to contest on Congress Tickets. The candidates for the remaining Districts, for Municipal Elections are not yet selected.

Labour Sub-Committee Meets In Bombay On May 13th

ALLAHABAD, April 30.

The A.I.C.C. Office announces that a meeting of the Congress Labour Sub-Committee will be held at Bombay on May 13 next. The following members will attend the same: Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Shankerlal Banker, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Mr. Jayprakash Narayan, Mr. M. R. Masani and Mr. J. B. Kripalani (Secretary).

AGENDA.

Among the subjects which the Congress Labour Sub-Committee will consider at the forthcoming meeting at Bombay will be, it is understood, the Cawnpore Labour Enquiry Committee report. The Sub-Committee will express its opinion on the same.—United Press.

Anti-T. B. Fund And Miss Kajjan

KARACHI, April 30.

At the request of the office-bearers of the local Committee of the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, Miss Kajjan, the famous film star, who is in Karachi with her theatrical company, has agreed to stage a special performance on May 5, the entire proceeds of which will go to the fund.

His Excellency the Governor will attend the performance.—United Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

PHYSICAL CULTURE ACADEMY FOR BOMBAY?

Premier Kher On His Ambition: Appeal For Contributions To Anti-T. B. Fund At Eros Theatre Display

A fervent appeal to contribute liberally to the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund was made by the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, presiding at the Grand Physical Culture Display organised by Dr Mrs. M. D. D. Gilder in aid of the above fund.

A large gathering was present at the Eros Theatre on the occasion, and the programme included many thrilling feats of physical display. Novel and superb acrobatics performed by the pupils of Prof. Sheshappa were highly appreciated. Weight lifting and muscle-control exercises by Mr. T. H. Sarkari and his pupils were greatly appreciated.

Dr. M. E. Pavri, in requesting Mr. Kher to speak on the occasion gave his views on weight-lifting, muscle-control and boxing. He criticised these exercises in a violent manner. Heavy-weight lifting was, he said, very disastrous for the young. Till 18, one should not even touch heavy weights. He was strongly against muscle-control as well. He was of the opinion, that muscle-control exercises, if discontinued would result in disastrous consequences. Deterioration and degeneration would set in and the heart would be greatly affected. He was deadly against it. As for boxing, he had no hesitation in describing it as "barbarous and cruel". Concluding he asked why should Indian youths go in for these when there were excellent Indian gymnastic exercises.

FOR ANTI T. B. FUND

Mr. B. G. Kher remarked that there was no nobler way of devoting ones talents than to work for the success of the anti-tuberculosis fund. Human body, he said was a wonderful piece of construction. Human bodies were like clothes which the internal soul put on from time to time and when the work was finished, the clothes were cast off. It was very necessary according to him that everybody should pay the greatest attention to building up a fit and strong constitution. A strong and healthy constitution was certainly a priceless blessing. A man might be endowed with wealth and other qualities, but without health, what attractions had life for him. It was therefore very necessary that people should devote great attention to physical culture.

In the West, the States were bestowing every care and attention to bring up the future generation in a fit condition but unfortunately physical culture had been sadly neglected in India till now. Mr. Kher, further stated that as soon as the Congress Ministry came into existence in Bombay, they appointed a Committee for making suggestions on physical culture to be introduced in the schools. It was, absolutely necessary that physical culture should be made compulsory throughout a student's life—in primary and secondary schools as well as in colleges. The report of the Committee contained useful suggestions and had met with the approval of everyone. It only now remained to implement the recommendations of the Committee.

KHER'S AMBITION

"It is my ambition" he remarked "to set up a first class and up to date academy of physical culture in Bombay". The present resources, of the Government, would not permit of such a thing in the immediate future but the Prime Minister was sure that wealthy persons of Bombay could come forward with donations for such a worthy cause It might cost about 3 to 4 lakhs to construct a fine academy.

VICTIMS OF T. B.

Was it not tragic, he asked, that even the strongest and most powerful of men fell victims to the malady of tuberculosis. He has even seen, hefty, strong doctors, in the prime of life falling a prey to tuberculosis. It was nothing short of tragedy. It was therefore the bounden duty of everyone to patronise the anti-tuberculosis fund and make it an unqualified success. Concluding Premier Kher appealed to all to contribute their quota to the fund.

NEW HOPE FOR FEVER SUFFERERS

During or after a fever attack your digestion is so weak that even the thought of food turns you sick.

Yet your exhausted body needs abundant nourishment to restore your nerve and muscle tissues, which have been wasted away by the fever poisons.

In Horlicks doctors have found a food that can be easily digested, that stimulates your jaded appetite, and that pours quick new strength into your exhausted body. Convalescence is shortened, soon you're full of vitality.

Buy Horlicks today,—available everywhere.

Hindustan Scout Association

ALLAHABAD, April 30.

The National Council of the Seva Samiti Boycott Association has decided to-day to join the proposed Unified Scout Organisation to be known as "the Hindustan Scout Association."—A.P.

UNRIVALLED for QUALITY

You can always rely on a Raleigh

Long roads, short roads—rough roads, smooth roads—the Raleigh cycle takes them all in its stride. It is built by expert cycle engineers and is the last word in design, reliability and appearance. For really comfortable cycling—ride a Raleigh, the mount that never lets you down.

Finest Value Highest Quality

FROM ALL GOOD DEALERS

RALEIGH

THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

Lavish Hospitality Of People Who Haven't Enough To Eat

"M. D." Gives His Impression Of 'Badshah Khan' And The Land Of Pathans

"M. D." writes in this week's "Harijan":

Last week I was able, at long last, to pay the visit to the Frontier that we have been longing for these years. Gandhiji would have gone there in early April, had it not been for the visit to Orissa and the prolonged stay in Bengal. And as he failed, he thought it well to send me for a few days to meet the two Brothers, and I was grateful for the opportunity.

As the train winds its way through the hilly country from Rawalpindi, the scene around is bleak and hare and desolute. Within a couple of hours one passes through Taxila, the famous ancient city with a storied past. Can this ancient city of Buddhist relics have been a treeless waste even in those days? The mind refuses to think so. I had no time to alight at Taxila and see the past in the ancient monuments. As the train passes through a mountain tunnel one sights on emerging from it something like an Asokan pillar on a hill. But it might well be the monument of a bloody victory of a much later day than the peace edict of that Buddhist sovereign. Within a little while the train crosses the Punjab boundary and enters the Frontier where the river at Attock separates the two boundaries. Even here the country has the same unrelieved desolate look, though the river was swollen with turbid mountain water and rushed in simple, unadorned, impetuous majority reminiscent of the temperament of the Pathan whose country one enters there. Not until one arrives at Nowshera one sees any vegetation. But now the scene changes and lovely gardens of lemon and pomegranate and peach come into view almost right up to Peshawar.

As this time I had gone by myself and not with Gandhiji, I had a better opportunity of seeing men and things. Quite a number of friends were good enough to pay me a visit and acquaint me with their view of the state of things. I had ample opportunities of seeing Prime Minister Dr. Khan Saheb and other Ministers as also men of various shades and schools of thought. With its population of 92 per cent of Mussalmans and 8 per cent Hindus, Sikhs and others, the Province is beset with a task that no other province is faced with. For a vast majority to keep a minority contented should not be a difficult task and it would appear that but for the situation in the Punjab and in other parts of the country Dr. Khan Saheb's task would be less difficult.

BADSHAH KHAN

Having seen the elder brother, I drove with him to their home where the younger brother Khan Saheb Abdul Gaffar Khan was staying. He was not at Utmanzai. "Badshah Khan," someone told us, "is hardly to be found at home. He is wandering from village to village." And it was with some difficulty that we found him in a neighbouring village. He was doing his afternoon 'namaz', and we were told to wait until he returned from the 'masjid'. There were a number of friends and relations at home, but whilst they had not gone for their 'namaz', Khan Saheb, who never misses one of the five daily 'namazes', had gone to the 'masjid'. Ever since 1921 he is popularly known as Badshah Khan amongst his people who revere him as their king.

I had heard about his fast and I requested him to tell me all about it, which he willingly did. "There was a death in a certain village," he said, "and the relatives of the deceased were very keen on my saying the prayers before the body was carried to the graveyard. I was in a hurry to leave for another village and so I suggested that the prayers should be said in the nearest 'masjid'. The Maulvis in the village, however, insisted that the prayers should be said in the 'maqbarra' which was some distance from the village. I pleaded with them and said that I had been to Macca and Medina and there was no objection to saying the funeral prayers in a 'masjid'. But the Maulvis maintained that the practice was against the 'shariat' and that I was speaking in ignorance. We yielded. On our way back to the village the Maulvis began calling me all kinds of names. This enraged the people and they fell upon the Maulvis. Some of the Khudai Khidmatgars who were there on the spot intervened and rescued the Maulvis. This was a laudable act, but then they proceeded to do what was not their business. The Maulvis had knives and spears on them, and the Khudai Khidmatgars wanted to wrest these from them, lest they should use them against the people. I was walking a little distance in front of these people, and as soon as learnt that there was a little fracas I rusned to the spot and found the Khudai Khidmatgars in the act of wresting the weapons. I told them that this was highly improper and that as I could not punish them I must punish myself, and declared a complete fast for three days. This had an electric effect. Everyone there was shocked. With tears they appealed to me to give up the fast and offered to take the punishment upon themselves. I explained to them that it was no use their doing so, that they must meet together and resolve never to repeat the thing, and left for Peshawar.'

The fast was not the Islamic 'roza', but a complete fast with permission to take water and salt. The Pathans, who are hospitable to a fault and would not let a guest go away without making him eat something, could not bear a strict fast of this kind. They met in various places, and Khan Saheb was having numerous resolutions assuring him that the mistake would not be repeated.

A PATHAN VILLAGE

We then set out on Khan Saheb's horse tonga for villages in the east, driving through vast expanses of a country of fields smiling with wheat and barley and punctuated with lovely gardens. At every mile or two the Khan Saheb would drive into a village introduce me to the Khan, tell me something about his history, and start for another. I saw them there in their simple mud the mthen in their simple mud Many of them had their revolvers and leather-belts full of cartridges. The Khan Saheb said that the Pathan women observe no 'purdah' (excepting the aristocratic families), but I saw no woman's face. As for the folks in the village there is a wonderful spirit of democracy. The meanest servant in the house and the humblest field labourer comes and greets you and offers to shake hands with you. Every child in the village gives the Badshah Khan his or her greeting, and the Badshah must return the greeting. "Kher All," they say. "Teri Mash, Teri Mash," replies the Khan Saheb. The first greeting corresponds to "How do you do"; the return greeting means, literally, "I hope you are not tired" (i.e. hope you are free from all worries).

Cleanliness hardly a strong feature of these villages, and the animals and the poultry do not help to improve it. In the evening we walk out through the fields along footpaths and canal-ridges. "How smilling is this land," says the Khan Saheb. "We have bumper crops. There are plenty of fruits. Fruits which in your part you prize and pay fancy prices for, grow here in abundance and go to waste. There is a quality about the grass we grow here that makes the cow's milk particularly rich. A cow gives as much as 14 seers a day. And yet there is plenty of unemployment, and these folks do not get enough to eat." And yet their hospitality is lavish. "We Pathans would waste any amount of money over entertaining guests, but if you ask them to contribute any hard cash, they would not do so. They are temperamentally incapable of giving any cash."

Everywhere they inquire when Gandhiji is coming. I twit them about their revolvers. "This sorts ill with your talk of Gandhiji and Khan Saheb," I say to them. "No," they reply. "When we go out with them we need not take them." "But why must you take them even when alone?" I ask. "There are what we call blood feuds, and one never, knows when one may be attacked. But Badshah they will not touch," they say and laugh a hearty laugh.

I am offered my tea in the proper style, and I am surprised to see the beautiful tea-set in front of me. The Khan Saheb explains: "Tea has penetrated the poorest hut in the poorest hamlet, and even the field labourer will not go to the field without having a drink of his decoction. The Khan's drink it in proper style."

"THEY SWEAR AT ME"

There have been deaths in two villages. We go there. At one place we sit solemnly, the Khan Saheb makes a call for a brief prayer for the deceased, then other caller does the same thing and the visit comes to an end. At the other place, there is a large assemblage of callers. The call for prayers is made twice, thrice, four times. Then the silence is broken by the Khan Saheb who speaks to them on the value of revival of handicrafts, being content with whatever the village can produce and so on. There is a friend there in outlandish dress. His American accent betrays his, American education. He had been to California for the study of agricultural industries and is interested in beekeeping. "There are five hundred Pathans in California," he says.

Many of the Pathans are clad in khadi. They are Khudai Khidmatgars. They wear red shirts while on duty, otherwise like the Khan Saheb they wear shirt and pyjama of ashen gray. Khan Saheb has set the fashion and it has become popular. Before the crowd of callers breaks up one of the hosts insists on their staying to eat. I ask the Khan Saheb whether it is a custom to give something like a caste-dinner after death. "No" he says. "But the bereaved family is supposed to do no cooking, and so some relative of family undertakes to do the cooking. He feeds the family and also the guests who break bread with the bereaved and sympathize with them in their sorrow. The practice was to go on doing this for days together. I protest against it and now it is fast dying out. The Maulvis are interested in bolstering up all kinds of usages and superstitions, and they swear at me because I am now working for their abolition."

M. D.

Look at my teeth now—
AFTER TREATING THESE CONDITIONS" 5
1. HARD-TO-CLEAN TEETH
2. LACK-LUSTRE TEETH
3. STAINED TEETH
4. FLABBY GUMS
5. COATED TONGUE
Special formula of Listerine Tooth Paste improves teeth almost overnight
The entire secret of Listerine Tooth Paste's cleaning results is its special formula—and the quality of the ingredients in that formula. In effect, they are actually super-cleaning and super-polishing. It is only natural, then, that they fight the 5 conditions so common to men and women. If you have any of these troubles, start using Listerine Tooth Paste right now.
Within a week you will see a decided improvement.
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Ban On "Kirti Lehar"

LAHORE, April 29.

The Punjab Government has proscribed Issue No. 7, Vol. I of the Gurmukhi "Kirti Lehar", Meerut, U. P., dated the 10th April, 1938, edited by Mubarak Saghar and printed and published by him at the Azad Press, Meerut, on the ground that it contains matter, the publication of which is publishable under sub-section (i) clause (d) of Section 4 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, XXIII of 1931.—United Press.

DON'T BE A WRECK HEALTH MEANS HAPPINESS ACCEPT THIS GIFT OF HEALTH.

If you are unfit and a wreck, you can't hide it from others. Men can "weigh you up." A woman knows by instinct if a man is a wreck, and lacking in that vital strength, which means manhood. She may marry a sickly and weakly man out of sympathy or pity, but she will not love him as she does a real man.

Now, you don't need to live the rest of your life as a wreck. Science has concentrated the essential Vitamins into Vitophenes, the latest Vitamin tonic tablets, to produce natural powers within you, to rebuild yourself as a man, with all manhood's strength and powers. With a fortnight's regular aid of Vitophenes, you will say "Good bye" to weakness and all allied ailments.

Thousands of Wrecks have been changed into real men by nature's gift of health—"Vitophenes" which develops the Nerves, builds the body, increases energy and vitality, restores manly strength, great power and endurance. A bottle of 50 red tablets of Vitophenes costs only Re. 1-12, from all Chemists of your town, or direct from P. O. 88 Karachi.

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WHITE LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

A few days' application of this medicine cures white leprosy and leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kavirajes and advertisers. Rs. 500 rewarded if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2.

BIRTH CONTROL

It is an infallible medicine for birth control. Suspend the use of this medicine and you will have children. The medicine is to be administered for two or three days in a month. Medicine for one year's use cost Rs. 2. Rs. 100 rewarded if proved fallible. Another medicine for complete Barrenness, price Rs. 2. It is not harmful for the health.

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No. 19, P. O. KATRI SARAI, (Gaya).

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s
Also 31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s for Transmission I.
and 90.8 metres, 3,305 kc/s. for Transmission II.

a. m.
11-30 Recorded Indian Music.
p. m.
1-0 Market Rates. Announcements. 1-10 Recorded European Music. 5-30 Sadhavi Mirabai's Bhajans. AIR Bhajan Mandal. 5-45 Sitar and Sarangi. Purvi. 5-50 G. M. Durani. 6-0 Venkatesh Atmaram Kagalkar. 6-30 To Bhumijan. 7-30 Bombay's Pickpockets. Talk in Marathi by M. D. Altekar. 7-45 Saraswati Mane. 7-59 Govindrao Tembe. 8-1 V. A. Kagalkar. Kafi and Marathi pad 8-30 Commercial News. 8-45 Saraswati Mane. 9-0 News 9-15 Instrumental Programme. 9-30 News. 9-45 Should These Be Scrapped? The Gateway of India. Yes: H. Stimson. No: C Hardy. 10-0 Radio Serenaders 10-30 Symphony Night.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres. 886 kc/s.
TRANSMISSION I.
a. m.
7-0 Bhairon on the Sitar. 7-10 Musical Treat for the Classic Lover. 7-40 Afzal Husain. 7-50 Instrumental Duet. 8-0 Light Music. 8-40 News In English. 8-50 In Hindustani.
TRANSMISSION II.
noon
12-0 Instrumental Programme.
p. m.
1-0 Popular Numbers.
TRANSMISSION III.
p. m.
6-0 Taseer-i-Ulfat. 6-10 Parvati Paro. 6-25 Tasadduq Husain. 6-40 Shankarabai. 7-0 Instrumental Solos on Sarangi. By Bundu Khan. 7-20 Parvati Paro. 7-30 For Villagers Only. 8-15 Light Refreshment. Humorous talk in Hindustani by R. A. Siddiqi. 8-30 Sarangi Solos. 8-45 Bhai Wah. Play in Hindustani. 9-15 News, Weather In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Sans Souci. 10-0 The Dhobi v. the Clothes. Talk by G. T. Tait. 10-15 Sans Souci (contd). 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
31.3 metres, 9,575 kc/s.
Programme as in Delhi I
TRANSMISSION III.
60 metres, 4,905 kc/s.
p. m.
6-0 to 7-30 Programme as in Delhi I. 7-30 A Variety. 8-15 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I. 9-45 Shab-i-Hijran. 10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-15 Musical Potpourri. 10-55 News.

Lucknow Programme

V U W 294 metres, 1,022 kc/s.
P.M.
6-30 Ghulam Hazrat. 6-50 Lucknow Orchestra: Gara. 7 Mohammadibai. 7-20 Ashraf. 7-40 Rahmat Ali. 7-45 Agle Waqton ke Hain Yeh Log: Their Conception of Marriage, Morale and Society, talk in Hindustani, by D. N. Nigam. 8 Ghulam Hazrat. 8-25 Mohammadibai. 8-50 Ghulam Hazrat. 9-15 News and Weather report in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Kajjan Saheb. 10 Dance music.

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.
P.M.
6 Classical music. 6-25 Airvoice Orchestra. 6-35 Light music. 7 Marvels of Agriculture, talk in Hindustani. 7-30 Programme of Gramophone records. 8 Light music. 8-15 Classical and Modern Urdu Poetry, talk in Hindustani by C. H. Hasrat. 8-30 Classical music. 8-55 Ahmad Husain. 9 Light music. 9-15 News and Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Iqbal as a Conversationalist, a talk by M. D. Taseer. 10 Light music. 10-25 Ghulam Mohammad. 10-30 Classical music.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 m., 810 kc/s. and 49.1 m., 6,109 kc/s.
(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).
p. m.
12-36 Short Orchestral Programme. 12-51 Vocal Variety. 1-21 Piano Pickings. 1-36 History: India as seen by Foreigners Conti. Paes and Rezzek, visitors to the court of Vijayanagar, 15th Century A.D. By M. K. Maitra. 1-51 Districts of Bengal: Jessore. By P. Chatterjee. 2-6 Maytime Melodies. 2-51 Programme of Recorded Music. 5-6 For Countryside. 5-36 Kashinath Bhattacharjee. 5-51 Mohammad Sikandar Ali. 6-6 Kalyani Das Gupta. 6-21 Variety of Instrumental Music. 7-51 Calling Our Listeners. Talk in Bengali by Scair. 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali) 8-21 Manju Sahib. 8-41 Indubala. 9-1 Commercial News and Weather. 9-6 News. 9-21 Dance Awhile. 9-36 Sarah Bernhardt, a talk by Margaret P. Gardner. 9-51 Studio Concert.

Peshawar Programme

V U P 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.
P.M.
5-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 5-40 Qawwali. 6 Hour with villagers. 7 Zohra Jabeen. 7-20 Instrumental Interlude. 7-25 Mumtaz Begam. 7-45 Wool: Talk in Hindustani by Mohd. Shafi. 8 Programme for women. 8-5 Readings. 8-15 Hamid Parosi. 8-20 Ismat ki Devi. 8-30 Ghazal and Dadra. 8-36 Readings. 8-40 Western v. Indian Dress for Indian women, debate in Hindustani, A. H. Quraishi: Western Dress; Mrs. Asghari Quraishi: Indian Dress. 8-52 Naghma. 9 Qawwali. 9-15 News and Weather report in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Mumtaz Begam. 10-10 Khyber Radio Orchestra. 10-15 Qawwali. 10-30 Zohra Jabeen.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9 p.m.) 21.53Mc/s (13.93m)
GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.96m). GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m).
GSO (to 8-30 p.m.) 15.18 Mc/s (19.76m).
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m).
GSD (from 9-15 p.m.) 11.75 Mc/s (25.53m).
P.M.
7-27 Announcements. 7-30 In Town To-night: C. F. Meehan. 8 For Colonial Service. 8-20 In and Out of Rhythm. 8-45 The Survivor. 9-30 News. 9-50 Violoncello Recital, by Vivian Joseph. 10-15 Australians v. Worcestershire, commentary by Howard Marshall.

10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programme.
GSO 15.18 Mc/s (19.76m). GSC 9.58 Mc/s (31.32m).
GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55m). GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55m).

POLICE CHOWKI FOR NORTHBROOK GARDENS

Nariman Tables Resolution Before Corporation

Mr. K. F. Nariman would like to have a Police Chowki in the very heart of the Northbrook Gardens; which has been the storm centre during communal and other disturbances in the city. The recent riot it will be remembered originated in this notorious rendezvous of hooligans. The following resolution stands in his name in the supplementary agenda of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for May:

"That in view of the fact that the Northbrook Gardens has become a storm centre during communal and other disturbances in the city, and that as it does not serve the original purpose of providing a recreation or playground for that locality, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to approach Government with a request to erect a Police Chowki on the spot keeping an open area round about for recreation purposes."

BAZAR-GATE HOUSE COLLAPSE

The following resolution also appears in the agenda "That the Commissioner be requested to report at an early date the causes of the recent collapse of a house in the Bazar Gate Street causing several regrettable deaths and injuries and the reason why permission was given for mere repairs of the building, when the house was in an entirely dilapidated condition."

VALUE OF RESEARCH

Madras Premier's Appeal To Students

MADRAS, April 29.

In his valedictory address at the Madras University to Research Scholars' Association delivered this evening at the University Departmental buildings, the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Premier of Madras, said that the research scholars were the real products of the University to whom the State looked forward for the return of the value of the money spent on the whole of the University in the useful discoveries in their research. Mr. S. E. Ranganathan, Vice-Chancellor of the University, presided.

CONTRIBUTION TO CIVILISATION.

The Prime Minister pointed out that "The whole work of the University consists in bringing young men to do this kind of work that you have undertaken. A University is not merely to give passes of eligibility to get various jobs for the students. It must produce a band of young men and women equipped for finding out truth and willing to launch into that work and carry it out deligently, doing research in different realms of knowledge and thus making a contribution to civilisation. That alone is the justification for so much of public money being spent on any University.

"If you have been equipped for that work and if you are trained to carry on that work well and successfully, then the expenditure of many lakhs of rupees spent every year will be justified. This money is taken from very poor people and collected with great difficulty.

"Therefore, I say you are the real products of the University to whom, representing the State and the Treasury, I look forward for returning the value of the money spent on the whole of the University, in useful discoveries in your research."

TO HELP PROHIBITION.

Proceeding the Prime Minister referred to the introduction of Prohibition in Salem. Prohibition was not for Salem alone. The research department must be in a position to furnish him how best to use the palm and cocoanut juice in the manufacture sugar or otherwise and also how to give work to the people who had been plodding in the production of alcohol all these years.

Concluding the Prime Minister said: "I do not look upon the research departments of the University as a mere useless and costly appendages of education. I really understand and appreciate their purpose and I look forward to greater success. We should not grudge spending on this department provided you are honest, straight and able. It is a sort of religious work both in its method and object. The method must be absolutely truthful and the object must be the service of Society."—United Press.

END 'SERFDOM' IN BARDOLI

(From Our Correspondent)
NARSANDA, April 30.

An appeal to end the system of engaging Dublas as virtual slaves was made by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at a conference of Bardoli agriculturists. Sardar Patel said that it was really inhuman to buy a Dubla after paying his price. They must consider that nobody was anybody's slave and that all were children of one God. They must see that Dublas were treated well by the agriculturists and that they got all their human rights.

FIREMAN CUT TO DEATH.

NARSANDA, April 30.

While a fireman was working in the water tank in the tender of an engine his foot slipped and feel between the running train at Anand Station. His body was cut to pieces.

REPERCUSSION OF HARIPURA

How Kamaladevi Views Mysore Events

HUBLI, April 30.

Srimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, President of the Karnatak Congress Socialist Party, in a press statement regarding the National Flag question in Mysore and the recent firing at Vidurasivatham, says that the events in Mysore are "as a repercussion of the Haripura resolution on the States."

She adds that the struggle in the States could not be regarded as a local domestic affair and expresses the opinion that the Congress should throw off the new policy of isolating the States.

"The time has come", she says "when the Congress cannot afford to remain a mere disinterested spectator."—A. P.

"NAIRANG-I-KHIYAL" ANNUAL

Special Number Of Popular Urdu Magazine

"Nairang-i-Khiyal," published from Lahore, is one of the oldest and most popular Urdu literary journals and periodical journalism in Urdu owes much of its recent progress to the enterprise of the editor and publishers of "Nairang-i-Khiyal." At one time it was the only popular and illustrated Urdu magazine and thousands in Northern India have been introduced to the world of Urdu literature through the pages of "Nairang-i-Khiyal." It was the first to publish an Annual Number over ten years ago and ever since its special Numbers have been eagerly looked forward to in literary circles.

The Annual Number for 1938 maintains the usually high standard both in literary contents as well as in illustrations. Spread over 250 pages of large size with about two dozen Art plates and a multi-coloured cover it is moderately priced at Rs. 1-8. It is interesting to note that the Annual Number proved so popular that the first edition was sold out and now a second edition has had to be published.

We learn from Hakim Yusuf Hasan, the Chief Editor of "Nairang-i-Khiyal," that he is shortly bringing out a special Film Number of his journal and is busy collecting material for the same in Bombay. It is expected to be as bulky as the Annual Number and profusely illustrated but will be priced only at eight annas.

Sec. 144 At Yalandur

BANGALORE, April 30

Another Amildar Magistrate of Yalandur Taluk has promulgated an order under Section 144 prohibiting the hoisting and exhibition of National Flags for a period of one month—United Press.

Give them their vitamins-*in cooling*

IDRIS
ORANGE SQUASH

There's an eager hullabaloo for orange squash when the Idris bottle appears! Youngsters love its cooling real-fruit flavour and freshness! Mothers can safely rely on Idris orange squash to provide the children with the vitamins essential to sturdy growth—made only from finest freshest oranges and pure sugar it ensures health and vigour. And—of course it's a fine thirst quencher for adults, too!

drink IDRIS ORANGE—
LEMON & GRAPE FRUIT SQUASHES;
LEMON—ORANGE & GRAPE FRUIT BARLEY; LIME JUICE CORDIAL
FOR HEALTH & FITNESS

HADENSA
AN IDEAL REMEDY FOR
DOCTORS TREAT Piles THIS EFFECTIVE WAY
STOPS BLEEDING
"The ideal remedy" Berlin-Friedenau
Hadensa
Cures at any stage
Used in Clinics
Hospitals, etc.
SOLD EVERYWHARE

Wake up and drink
Sal Hepatica

MINERAL SALT LAXATIVE—COMBATS ACIDITY

Here's your morning Health Drink—for 3 very good reasons. Sal Hepatica is a laxative, liver-livener, and antacid combined. Get a bottle of Sal Hepatica today from your nearest chemist or stores.

Recommended by Physicians for 40 years.

CASTOPHENE

What misery Castor Oil causes to children! Now, there is no need to give it, for scientists have perfected the ideal substitute.....Castophene Castor Oil Chocolates. As pleasant to take as sweets, these reliable laxative tablets are highly recommended by doctors and nurses for their thorough but gentle action. They are as ideal for adults as for children.....keep a bottle handy always.

WILL MAKE YOU WELL AND KEEP YOU WELL

Agents:—CHIMANLAL CHUNILAL & Co., Mangaldas Road, Bombay 2.

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY was founded in 1861, and as the name indicates has always been conducted on the Mutual principle; there are no Shareholders, and all profits are, therefore, the exclusive property of its Participating Policyholders.

The high position it has attained, the amount of its accumulated funds, the large number of its policies, and the very handsome Bonuses which it has periodically distributed, are evidences of the soundness and popularity of the administration, and furnish a reliable indication of continued success.

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

City & Suburbs

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishak 2, 1994
Muslim: Safar 30, 1357
Parsi: Avan 29, 1307
Hightide: 0.41 13-40
Lowtide: 6.54, 19-38
Sunrise 6h. 11m.
Sunset: 7h. 1m.

"WHAT IS DRUJ"

At the Hall of The Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society at Dady Seth House, (3rd Floor), Cawasji Patel Street to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala Advocate, will give a talk on the above subject. All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

FREE SHORTHAND CLASSES.

The above classes are open in Maratha High School, near Opera House Tram Junction, Girgaum in the morning and evening. Shorthand is taught by Free Scheme. Applicants should apply personally between 7 a.m. and 9 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. and 8 p.m.

THE BAHA'I SPIRITUAL ASSEMBLY

To celebrate the 12th day of the Ridhwan Feasts, a public meeting will be held to-day, the 2nd inst. at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Baha'i Hall, Krishno Bldg., Bori Bunder, when Mr. Elmi will speak on "Spiritual Rejoicings" and Mrs. Homai Jehangir on "Women's Station". Dr. K. M. Irani will preside.

MATUNGA PREMIER SCHOOL.

The Drama named "Kirti Stambha," which was postponed due to Curfew Order, will be staged by Shri Desh Natak Samaj, Princess Theatre, Kalbadevi, in the aid of the School, today 2nd May, 1938 at 9 p.m. The well-wishers of the School are requested to attend the performance and oblige.

CELESTIAL SCENERY THROUGH TELESCOPE.

Under the auspices of the Amateur Astronomers League, on the Terrace of Prag Lila Mansion, No. 63, Pedder Road, (three minutes from Bus Station, near Kemp and Co.), Mr. Padam S. M. Godrez will deliver, in English, a public lecture, with illustrative explanations of identifying the Constellations and gazing the Stars, both, with naked eye and through telescope on Saturday, (7th inst.) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) All are invited to enjoy Celestial Scenery through Telescope.

Lift will be available, but no chairs on terrace. No fees and no collections.

AMUSEMENT

OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"The Robber Barons" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Danger Patrol" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Kunku" Daily at 3 and 6 p.m.
EROS—"She Married An Artist". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Sailing Along" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Daughter of Himalayas". Daily at 3 and 5-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Dick Tracy" Time as usual
LAMINGTON—"Lutaroo Lalna" Daily at 2-30 and 5-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Soungadi" Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Chandidas" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-5. p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Monte Carlo". Daily at 4 and 6-30 p.m. only. Genl. Platoff's Don Cossack Choir at 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Jwala" Daily at 2-15 and 5-15 p.m
PLAZA—"Kanhopatra" Time as usual.
PATHE—"Fit for a King" Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Slight Case of Murder." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nirmala" To-day 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the above League there will be a public lecture, with the help of magic-lantern slides to-day the 2nd May 1938, at 8-30 p.m. in Damodar Hall Parel. Prof. Tarachand D. Gajra, M. A. and Sjt. G. S. Pohekar, B. A. and Sjt. N. V. Bhure, B.A., will speak on "Conquest of Happiness". Mr. H. S. Zabvala, M.L.A. will preside over the meeting. The lecture is open to all.

A TENNIS SOCIAL.

A tennis social was held at the Association ground on Saturday evening when the singles tennis match between Mr. Ottoman and Thiptop was played before a large gathering.

The match was decided in favour of Mr. Ottoman who won at 6—3, 6—2. Mr. Thiptop being the runner-up. Ottoman and T. Boult in the doubles secured a hard victory over Mr. L. Row and G. Myers, the latter being the runners-up.

After the match Mr. Hains the Secretary of the Association thanked the audience for having kindly responded to the invitation, and explained the aims and objects of the Association. He then requested Mr. Bishops to give away the cups:—

W. I. A. A.'s WARNING TO MOTORISTS

Motorists visiting houses on the newly formed roads towards the sea off Cadell Road are warned not to go beyond the gates of the houses that are visited. Nearer the coast, there is deep soft sand and cars are liable to sink into it.

Bombay Presidency Muslim League

The Annual meeting of Muslim League Party in the Bombay Legislatures was held on Sunday at the Islam Club Mr. M. A. Jinnah was also present.

The President Sir Ali Mohamed Khan Dehlavi surveyed the working of the party as end of which Mr. Jinnah addressed the meeting.

The following were elected as office bearers. Deputy Leader Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, Hon. Secretary Khan Faiz Mohamedkhan and Mr. I. H. Siddiqui Whips. Khan Bahadur S Jan Mohamed and Mr. Abdul Majeed Gheewala Treasurer. Mr. Husain A Baig Mohamed.

The EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
JESSIE MATTHEWS
In her best Musical Comedy
"SAILING ALONG"
Songs, Dances, Comedy

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Edward G. Robinson
in Warner Bros'.
"A SLIGHT CASE OF MURDER"
"Never seen a funnier picture!"
Also
"MARCH OF TIME"
—the why and wherefore of the important events of the day

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER WELCOMES SHOP ASSISTANTS BILL

Removal Of Ban On Employment Of Children Urged

The Secretary of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce has placed the views of the Chamber before the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, regarding the Bill to Regulate the Hours of Work of Shop Assistants and Commercial Employees and for certain other purposes.

The Committee welcome the legislation and note that although it is meant to apply to the whole of the Province of Bombay, Government proposed to put it into operation in the first instance, in (a) the City and Island of Bombay and (b) the towns of Ahmedabad, Poona and Sholapur only. This is as it should be. R. R. Bakhale had introduced a similar Bill in the Bombay Legislature in 1935, which however did not go on the Statute Book. Its scope was narrower than that of the present Bill which covers a larger ground and has a wider application. The Committee consider it proper that some regulation or restriction of the hours of work of employees of commercial establishments and the assistants and boys in other shops including eating houses, tea-shops etc. is necessary to-day. The Committee are of the opinion that so long as primary instruction has not been made universal, employment of children below 12 should not be prohibited, for the present. is proposed to be done by clause XV.

Unlike most other shops the case of 'Eating Houses' in general which include Hotels, Restaurants, Tea & Coffee shops, is a bit different, in that they open earlier and close later than other shops. Consideration must therefore be shown to these while applying the provisions of the proposed measure to them.

Mysore Information Bureau

With a view to collect all available information regarding the events in Mysore and with a view to rendering all possible help to the sufferers an information bureau has been opened in Bombay. Mr. K. F. Nariman and other prominent gentlemen have promised support. Persons in Bombay who have any information or whose relatives or friends were involved are requested to communicate with S. R. Char, 1/70 Shivaji Park, Opp. Hindu Gymkhana Tennis Court, Kelneker Road, Dadar.

Fiery Ordeal For Freedom

MYSORE IS FIGHTING THE BATTLE OF THE STATES' PEOPLE

BOMBAY: April 30.

Mr. Balvantray Mehta, General Secretary of the All-India States' Peoples' Conference, has issued the following statement through the "United Press" on the situation in Mysore:—

"Conditions in Mysore have taken a grave turn. Popular forces are being compelled to resort to direct action. The authorities have defiantly challenged the people on the issue of National Flag. People are obstructed in showing their loyalty to the national symbol of unity and freedom. This unreasonable attitude of the State authorities has provoked determined stand on the part of the people. A gallant fight has ensued and the people are suffering valuable sacrifices in vindication of their natural rights.

STRUGGLE JUST BEGUN.

"The magnificent Shivapura Convention, the splendid stand for the national flag, the boycott of the Reforms Committee and the offering of leaders for jail-going in defence of civic rights—all these have inspired the people of the States all over the country. Recent firing at Viduraswatham has reminded the country of the Jallianwalabagh tragedy. Mysore police, it appears, have decided to teach the people a lesson. The latter, in their turn, have decided to strike the last blow for the attainment of responsible government and securing their civic rights. The fight has seriously begun and it will only end when the people have gained their objective.

SOLID SUPPORT.

"India is looking with hopeful eyes on Mysore. States' people know that Mysore is fighting their battle. The sympathy of the whole country is with the people of Mysore in their hour of trial. Mysore is passing through a fiery ordeal. Let the call come and it will see that the people of other States stand solidly behind Mysore. My heart goes out to those martyrs who have fallen victims to the police firing. My sincere congratulations to the brave people of Mysore on their exemplary conduct of the fight."—United Press.

NAVABHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

The Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Share-holders of the Navabharat Insurance Co., Ltd., was held at the Registered Office of the Company, Fort, Bombay on Saturday evening when Mr. S. K. Gokhale presided.

To make a second valuation the Directors changed the closing period of the accounts from December to July, and this meeting was called for that purpose. The audited revenue account and balance sheet for the period ended 31st July 1937 being read and adopted, the Chairman, in the course of his speech to the shareholders, observed that as they could not declare any bonus in the last valuation another valuation on the suggestion of the actuary, Mr. G. S. Marathey, could be made at the earliest possible date. The amount of Rs. 14,087-3-5, was added to the Life Fund, during the period under report, thus bringing the total to Rs. 73,694-6-0. Rs. 3,03,250 resulted into Policies out of 372 proposals and 90 shares were sold. A claim for an assurance of Rs. 1,000 has been provided for the extra expense made this time could be completely wiped off by the end of next five years. The Managing Director of the company was good enough to refund his salary and allowances to compensate the expenses towards organization.

It was reported that depreciation on capital assets and the amounts spent on preliminary and organisation expenses and commission shares had not been written off since the date of the respective expenditures.

He concluded by pointed out how the company was acquiring sounder position year after year, and hoped after a decidedly substantial business a good declaration of dividend by the Actuary could be made. P. G. Bhagwat was appointed as auditor instead of P. G. Bhagwat and Co.

LAND OF THE FREE

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, April 22

Following are excerpts from a forthcoming book by Frank Pitcairn, the famous reporter:

I never cross the British Frontier without thinking of something that happened there to a relative of mine with the same name as myself.

I met him in Paris one day, and he, being very rich indeed, said well, as for him, he could understand people in some countries being socialists and communists and such, on account of the absence of the freedom of the individual, and all this police spying and interference and so on, but as for England, with freedom and liberty, it was preposterous.

He said he was glad to be returning to England next Thursday

So right away I went and wrote a letter to my office in London saying that though I had planned to be away for ten days, I had just come across some very very remarkable and sensational documents which I was anxious to publish immediately in London as they would certainly lift the roof off, and maybe bring down the Government or something, so I would be returning to England the very next Thursday, travelling by the "Golden Arrow."

This letter I posted by the ordinary mail, and awaited events. My unsuspecting relative left by the "Golden Arrow, and five days later I came over to London and went to see him.

He was in a rage and it seems he had been that way for nearly a week. "What's happened to this Goddamme country? D'you know they nearly stripped me on the quayside? D'you appreciate that they dog sharp instruments into the bottom of my suit-cases? D'you grasp they were going over me and grilling me for the best part of three-quarters of an hour?"

To think of this story gives me great pleasure whenever I cross the British Frontier.

VIGOROUS PICKETING AT DOCKS

Volunteers Keeping Close Watch On 200 Bags Of Cloves At Victoria Dock

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The "B" Ward Clove Boycott Committee writes:—

To-day the picketing went on as usual in No. 5 Victoria Dock. There were about 100 volunteers present on duty. The picketing activities were very strong in No. 3 Alexandra Dock. Mr. Lala of "A" Ward Congress Committee was present. His 50 volunteers were also present.

Unfortunately a Hindu Clearing Agent named Vithal Virji cleared away six bags of cloves from Shed No. 3 Alexandra Dock which were taken for Customs Examination from Shed No. 3, as we did not know of it.

Beware of these kinds of people who cheat the Congress and take away the goods. According to the information 12 bags of cloves were found in the Wadi Bunder Shed No. 5 immediately a batch of volunteers rushed to the spot, and started their peaceful picketing activities from Monday onward again the volunteers will be on their duty at the Wadi Bunder and Carnac Bunder sheds.

Another bundle of clove was stopped at Kharek Bazar corner which was bought from Chimanlal Chunilal and Co.

Now we find another merchant named A. H. Diab and Co. has brought a consignment of 200 bags of cloves which is lying in the Victoria Dock No. 5, for a long time past under lock-up of Bombay Port Trust. Volunteers are already picketing these goods. Mr. Abdur Rheman Mitha was whole day present, supervising the activities.

FELICITATIONS TO MR FOZAN

Members of the Jamiat Shubhan Al-Muslimeen presented an address on Sunday evening to Mr. Yusuf Abdulla Fozan, Agent to King Ibn Saud, at a public meeting held at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall.

Mr Sultan Chinoy, Mayor of Bombay, presided.

The address referred to the services rendered to the Jamiat by Mr. Fozan as the founder and president of the Association. The members of Jamiat also congratulated Mr. Fozan on his appointment as agent to King Ibn Saud.

Mr. G. H. A. Butler, appreciating the work done by Mr. Fozan for "jamiat" claimed that it was the only Muslim Association in India, which had international relations.

Mr. Sultan Chinoy remarked that he had been highly impressed with the activities of the Jamiat.

Mr. Fozan, in his reply appealed to the Muslim community to give their whole-hearted support to the Jamiat.

60% Wage Cut To Be Restored

RECOMMENDATION OF C. P. TEXTILES INQUIRY COMMITTEE

New Scheme To Come Into Force From The 1st Of May

The C. P. and Berar Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, which was appointed by the Provincial Government to consider the question of wages in the textile industry, has issued its report. The report is signed by all the members, though Mr. Kalappa has submitted a minute of dissent. The following are the main conclusions and recommendations of the Committee.

It is clear from the account of the textile industry of this province that it approximates more to that of the mills of Bombay city than of either Ahmedabad or Sholapur and accordingly, the proposals for increases in the wages of the operatives should be based on those adopted for Bombay city. Owing however, to the lack of uniformity in the wage cuts, we are of opinion that it will not be equitable to adopt a scheme off graduated rates of increase similar to that adopted in Bombay (vide paragraph 133).

OBJECTION TO BOMBAY SCHEME.

The objection to the Bombay method is that it gives an advantage to those mills which succeeded in introducing the largest wage cut and are consequently now paying lower wages. It is clear that conditions here are not the same as in Bombay in such important matters as the cost of living, the level of wages and the efficiency of textile labour and therefore, the Bombay schedule could not be adopted bodily for the mills in this province and would have to be modified so as to suit local conditions. It is for these reasons, that in spite of the attractiveness of the Bombay method in that it gives greater relief to the lower paid workers, we have preferred the system of restoring a fixed percentage of wage cuts.

PERCENTAGE OF DECREASE.

Table 5 of our report shows that the percentage of decrease in wages in Bombay city between 1933 and 1937 is 25.4, whereas, for the Central Provinces mills, it varies from 10 to 32 per cent. The percentage in column 2 of Table 5, however, for the reasons given by us previously, are in excess of the actual percentage of wage cuts. We have shown that in the Empress Mills, the decrease in the pay bill caused by cut is 10 per cent. while the percentage of wage cut reduction is 16.

In view of the fact that in Bombay city the proposals will result in restoration of 11.9 per cent. in wages as against a wage reduction of 25.4 and further, as some margin must we left for possible social legislation as in Bombay, we consider that for this province 60 per cent. of the actual wage cut should be restored and that, in addition, where new rates have, since the cut of 1933 been adopted for new employees, 60 per cent. of the difference between the new rates and the old rates should be added to the new rates.

We have calculated the actual effect of these recommendations in the case of certain mills and are satisfied that the increase in the wage bill will be proportionately much the same as in Bombay city with the adoption of the schedule in paragraph 133 of the Interim Report. In actual figures, the effect of our recommendations will be to increase the wage bill of the Empress Mills by nearly Rs. 1,27,000 and of all the mills in the province by roughly Rs. 2,75,000.

MARGIN OF PROFIT.

One of the members of our Committee desires that the restoration of the wage cut should be 75 per cent. instead of 60 per cent. recommended by us on the ground that the widening off the profit margin is sufficient to justify such an increase. Our calculations of the margin of profit due to the fall in the price of cotton, taking into account the percentage of the cost of raw material in the total cost of production, support the view of our colleague, but we feel that in view of the weak condition of the industry in the province, it is not desirable to impose on it a burden heavier than that imposed in Bombay city.

SCHEDULE OF INCREASE.

It has been represented to us that in some mills both labour and the owners may prefer that the increase in wages should be regulated by a schedule similar to that in Bombay. We see no objection to this being done provided that the total amount of the increase is determined in the manner suggested by us. As, however, there are likely to be differences of opinion between capital and labour as to how the schedule should be worked out and what would be the exact increase in wage, we suggest that the services of the Department of Industries should be utilised for the purpose of making the necessary calculations. As there are only 11 mills in the province, the labour involved will not be excessive.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW SCHEME.

In chapter VI we have indicated our opinion that the benefit from the rise in prices has accrued at least three months later in this province than in Bombay. We also observe that the Government of Bombay recommended the effect being given to the increase in wages from the first pay period after the publication of the Interim Report and the conclusions of Government. We consider that the same principle should be followed in our province and that the increase should be introduced with reference to wages earned after the 1st of May.

If for any reason, the calculation of the increased wages is delayed we consider that the wage earners should not be prejudiced by the delay and that when the calculations are complete, the new wages should be paid with effect from the date indicated by us above. Here we have to make special mention of the case of Empress Mills. The Manager of the Empress Mills gave an assurance when there was a stay-in strike at that mill in February last that his mills will give effect to the increase in wages suggested by Government from the same date from which effect was given in Bombay by the Bombay Millowners' Association. That date is the 1st February. We have no doubt that the management of the Empress Mills will implement their assurance.

Ramakant Krishna Bhende Scholarships Fund

The selection of the students for the scholarships to be awarded from the above Fund will be made shortly by the Board of Trustees of the Ramakant Krishna Bhende Scholarships Fund from among the poor and deserving students belonging to the Goud Sarswat Brahman Community (all subsections included).

Male students who after passing their Matriculation Examination from any of the High Schools at Poona intend to prosecute their studies further in any College as also those who having passed their Matriculation Examination from the said schools may be studying for a Degree or Diploma in any College or other educational institution recognized by any Indian University may submit their applications to the undersigned.

Female students, poor and deserving, of the said community studying in the Poona Female High School (otherwise known as the High School for Indian Girls) or in the Poona Female Training College as also those who after matriculating from any of the High Schools at Poona intend studying for a Degree or Diploma in any College or other educational institution recognised by any Indian University or qualifying themselves for the profession of nursing, midwifery or teaching may also put in their applications.

The present Bhende Scholars must also submit fresh applications for the year in case they with to have their scholarships continued.

All applications must be made on the prescribed Form of the Board and reach the office of the Managing Trustee on or before the 15th June next.

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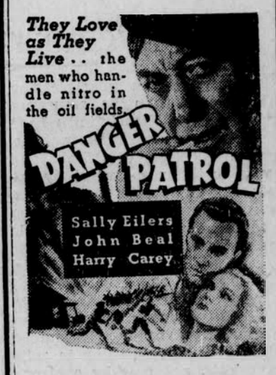

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 2, 1938

LIBERALS IN CONFERENCE

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar's presidential address at the Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference held at Satara in the week-end is a bundle of confessions about the vanishing importance of the Liberals and denunciations of the Congress, both born of an understandable inferiority complex and of the series of disappointments that have been the Liberals' lot ever since they seceded from the Congress. "We meet to-day, certainly very few in number," said Mr. Chandavarkar, "but let us remember that renegades count not in their own camp and much less in the camp they go to." The observation conveys more than was intended. Mr Chandavarkar himself bitterly reminded the conference that during the period of reforms from 1919 to 1937 the Liberals were in office only "for a brief formation period of the first three years." He also reminded the conference how an ex-Secretary of State for India had once refused to have "parleys and consultations with those who were not able to deliver the goods." Indeed, after the Liberals deserted the Congress to support the bureaucratic Government they counted for little in their own camp and much less in the camp they went to. Mr. Chandavarkar dolefully confesses: "The gospel of liberalism has fallen on evil days not only on India but all over the world." Speaking of India only and of the men who call themselves Liberals, rather than of liberalism we cannot but say that they have richly merited the fate that has overtaken them.

Tirade Against Congress

At a time when the country is still struggling for freedom the first and foremost task for every patriotic political party meeting in its annual conference is to see what it has contributed to the struggle during the last year and how it can contribute more in the near future. But the presidential address at the Liberal conference has little or nothing to say of the Party's work in the past year, evidently because it had little or no work to its credit. Nor, has it, apparently, any programme of work for the ensuing year or years. Yet the President considers it fit to vilify the one body, the Congress, which by universal consent has worked most and is working most for national freedom. It is not worthwhile to discuss in detail Mr. Chandavarkar's denunciation of the Congress Party's policy in general or its legislative measures in particular. His general criticism is sometimes too childish, too ridiculous, to deserve serious consideration. What, for instance, can be more childish than the following: "You all know by now what the Congress Manifesto had promised to the voters if they returned the Congress candidates in large numbers to the Provincial Assemblies all over the country. It had practically promised a new heaven and a new earth to its constituents. .....Where is the new heaven and the new earth pomised to the electorates?" Any well-informed schoolboy would retort that this description of the Congress manifesto is an unfair travesty and that it is silly to expect anything like a new heaven and a new earth in India at present from any political party in the nine months vouchsafed to it. Mr. Chandavarkar himself is not incapable of realising this fact. But he is blinded by his own partisanship.

Uncharitable

As regards the particular ameliorative measures carried out or undertaken by the Bombay Cabinet, Mr. Chandavarkar is most uncharitable in interpreting their scope or importance. He belittles their good points, exaggerates their shortcomings and ignores several of them. "Leaving along (aside?) the first budget under the Congress ministry," he says, "which includes items of relief to the agriculturist under grazing fees, remission of land revenue, provision for water supply, sums set apart for cottage industries and a provision for the education of the Depressed Classes, let us go ahead to see what it has achieved during the period of nine months in office to redress what the Congress itself had regarded as the crying grievances of the peasantry and of the man in the street." Why leave aside the provisions in the first budget though they relieve the peasantry and the man in the street? Mr. Chandavarkar complains that the land tax is not yet reduced. That reform cannot be long in coming but it is unfair to ignore or belittle the relief that has come to the peasant in various other ways such as the Small Holders' Relief Act, the Money-Lenders Bill, Promotion of Cottage Industries, etc. Mr. Chandavarkar himself admits that "huge sums have also been allotted to several nation-building departments." But as if he were bent upon picking at every things, he complains that the amounts "are not really so huge." Certainly, even if they were twice as huge, they would not be really so huge, as, say, four times. It is impossible to argue with a man who seems determined to vilify the Congress, or one who is capable of saying that Congress policy to-day is the negation of democracy 'or that in the Congress regime freedom to discuss opinions without coercion "is as far away as in previous regime." It is something that Liberals in general are not so anti-Congress as is Mr. Chandavarkar.

A "Democratic Axis"?

Nothing would be more pleasing to the world than the assurance that the Anglo-French talks have resulted in accord between the views and desires of Britain and France in terms suggested by reports of newspaper comments. But one cannot give oneself up to optimism for the very simple reason that the nature of success as suggested by Reuters' reports, constitutes, in effect, a betrayal of the Foreign Policy that Mr. Neville Chamberlain and his Government have been obstinately, indeed defiantly, pursuing in spite of protests, not only by a strong body of people in Great Britain herself, but also by a whole scandalised world. For, it is really a challenge and a military challenge at that, both to Italy and Germany.

The conversations have resulted in a military accord which, says the London "Times" authoritatively, "is closer than ever previously existed between Britain and France in peace time." Since it is closer than even in 1914, it is, in plain language, "literally a military union," as the 'New York Times' puts it. Now such a close accord implies not merely British guarantee of French security, but also British agreement with the view that that security is at the moment gravely menaced: And the menace, of course, arises out of French commitments to Czecho-Slovakia and the situation in Spain. The "military accord" thus is a challenge to Italy and Germany against which, in fact, both these countries had warned Britain in advance. Such being the case, what is Britain's position *vis-a-vis* the Anglo-Italian agreement and the projected Anglo-German agreement? It is difficult to understand it unless one assumes, for instance, that the so-called "strong man" of France, M. Daladier, has gone completely off even his Right-radical head and betrayed France's word of honour and French security "realistically" "a la" Neville Chamberlain.

Be that as it may, one or two features of the talks are remarkably noteworthy, if thereby "Anglo-French co-operation becomes organised," as the London "Daily Herald" says. These talks do create a new Balance of Power in Europe and because of them "the return of alliance and power-politics in the conception of international relations is complete." And in view of the fact that the main outcome of the Anglo-French talks is a military accord in the very midst of a feverish campaign of rearmament on the part of France and Britain, the talks have obviously divided Europe into two armed camps. *And this is the very position against which the British National Government has for long been so eloquently and solemnly swearing!* We want to think with an enthusiastic American paper that now "there exists a democratic axis too, and that its resources are tremendous. But then why bury cynically the League of Nations and strangle to death the principle of collective security against aggression?

THE CONGRESS AND BRITISH LABOUR PARTY

Their Foreign Policies

By RAMMANOHAR LOHIA.

The British Labour Party has issued an immediate programme which is both an election platform and a definite promise to the country that, when the Labour Party comes into power, this programme will be put through by the Government. Under the Section "Foreign Policy and Defence" this programme states: 'A Labour Government will make every endeavour to remove the economic causes of international rivalry and to enable all peaceful nations to share on fair terms in the abundant wealth of the world. It will take the lead in seeking to strengthen and re-invigorate the League of Nations as an instrument of international co-operation and collective security. It will play its full part in every effort to check the present ruinous armament race and to promote disarmament by international agreement, and, in particular, substitute an international air police force for national air forces and to establish an international service of civil aviation. A Labour Government will unhesitatingly maintain such armed forces as are necessary to defend our country and to fulfil our obligations as a member of the British Commonwealth and of the League of Nations. A Ministry of Defence will be set up to co-ordinate the three defence services and to increase their efficiency. Throughout these services promotion to commissioned rank will be open to all and will depend upon merit alone and no longer on wealth or class privilege. Conditions of service will be improved and so far as possible employment on the termination of service will be guaranteed to all. A Bill will be passed enabling the Government to take over any undertakings manufacturing munitions of war." It is clear that a three-fold emphasis is the basis of this immediate programme: (1) strengthening of the League of Nations (2) strengthening of the British armaments (3) closer co-operation among peaceful nations.

Contradictory Points.

A most generous interpretation of this policy of the Labour movement containing two mutually contradictory points is the desire of disarmament in the long run but the practice of re-armament in the short-run. Britain must rearm so that her armaments can be an effective force to strike fear into and dominate the Fascist powers. If the Fascist powers are not prepared to listen to counsels of peace and conciliation, such an effectively re-armed Britain will be able to defend the world against Fascist aggression. However, it is also likely that the increasing armaments of Great Britain will bring Fascist Powers to see reason and the world will then be prepared to negotiate a general disarmament treaty. This appears to be the basis idea underlying the defence and foreign policy of the British Labour Party.

Double Opposition.

Opposition to this policy of the Labour Party came from two different quarters. One section wished that the Foreign Policy and the Arms policy of the present Tory Government of Britain should not be supported and that if the Labour Party condemned its Foreign policy, its arms policy should also be included in such a condemnation. This section was, however, of the opinion that it is now-a-days both possible and necessary to use arms for peace. But then such use can only be made by an entirely different government. So long as the present Government lasts, the Labour Party must, therefore, vote against its arms credits. Another section was opposed to this policy on grounds of anti-militarism. Though acknowledging the necessity of maintaining adequate means of national defence against aggressive attacks from without, this section was opposed to the present enormous increases of national expenditure on armaments.

British Democracy And India.

Replying to the debate Mr. Walker on behalf of the National

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 4).

OUR LONDON LETTER

Chamberlain, Exponent Of Power Politics

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, Friday. April 22.

The arrival of the Australian cricket team opens another cricket season which promises to be as exciting as last year's and of the year before when the New Zealanders and the Indian cricketers visited England. The public interest in the forthcoming Test matches is bound to be even greater than before. The prowess of the Australian cricketers is well-known and they have shown before now that they are more than a match for England. Don Bradman, who has cut such a sensational figure in recent cricket history, is here again this time as captain of his team and sports writers are wondering whether he will prove as great a success in this additional capacity as he has on former occasions when he was an ordinary member of the Australian Eleven. Don's movements are being closely watched by autograph-hunters and if the accounts that are appearing in the London Press so far are any guide in this matter his popularity is as high as it ever was.

Anglo-Italian Pact

Meanwhile, Government newspapers are rejoicing that Mr. Chamberlain will not after all have to eat his hat as he promised to do if he failed to get a satisfactory settlement out of Mussolini. For, the long heralded Anglo-Italian Pact has at last been concluded and signed. It is doubtful, however, whether public opinion as a whole will see in it as much cause for self-congratulation as the Cabinet and its organs pretend to see. The indications are in fact that the debate over the Pact which is bound to take place in the House of Commons will focus attention on it and emphasise its inadequacies. By cleverly timing the conclusion of the Pact so as to coincide with the Easter recess Mr. Chamberlain's Government managed to diminish the uproar that the publication of the terms of the Pact would have created if the House of Commons were sitting. Nevertheless, the delay has only enabled people to appreciate the significance of the Pact more fully than they might have if a discussion on it had been held immediately after its publication.

The terms of the Pact were not altogether unforeseen. But even the most cynical critics of the Government did not expect that there would be such an open return to the pre-war policies of diplomacy. The outstanding feature of the Pact is the fact that all pretence of devotion to what has been called the League principle has been thrown overboard and Mr. Chamberlain has revealed himself as an exponent of power politics of the same order as Hitler and Mussolini. The main object that has governed the negotiations, on the British side, has been to secure peace and good-will in their relations with Italy, whatever the cost of it may be in terms of international law and morality. Various hints have been thrown semi-officially to the effect that one result of these negotiations would be to weaken Mussolini's attachment to the Rome-Berlin Axis but considering that the papers controlled by Herr Goering and Dr. Goebbels, like all German newspapers, have combined to express their pleasure at the conclusion of this Pact it is difficult to suppose that there is much misgiving in German quarters as to the stability of the Rome-Berlin Axis. It is the fashion in the British Press to suggest that Italy is an unfaithful ally and that the accord between Hitler and Mussolini is not likely to survive the test of events. These suspicions reflect, of course, the British anxiety to detach Mussolini from his German partnership but people who maintain that Italy and Italian promises are never to be depended upon are the very first to forget that these criticisms must apply equally to Italy in her dealings with the British Empire. While they profess to believe that Mussolini will break all his promises to Hitler and fall in line with France and Great Britain they seem for some mysterious reason to be equally sure that the same Mussolini would adhere strictly to the terms of his a ment with the democratic powers

Betrayal Of Spain

The crucial clauses of the Pact are those which deal with the Spanish situation. In the first place, the promises and understanding, as, for instance, with regard to Abyssinia, will not come into operation until the Spanish Civil War is at an end. Secondly, Mr. Chamberlain, according to this Pact, explicitly recognises the right of Italian troops to be present in Spanish territory and to fight for Franco. For, it is stipulated that those troops will not be withdrawn until after the end of the Civil War, which means, since the Italian troops are there to help Franco until Franco has won or until he and his German and Italian allies consider the position a hopeless one. It will be recalled that there is in existence a Committee to see that there is no foreign intervention in the Civil War and the British Government which has hypocritically claimed to be working for the isolation of the Spanish conflict, now reveals itself, more plainly than on any previous occasion, as an ally and a supporter of the Fascist Powers who are carrying their war against the Spanish people to more and more brutal and unscrupulous length. If this Pact with Mussolini means anything at all it means that Mr. Chamberlain is ready to let Mussolini send as many troops as he desires to in order to ensure Franco's victory. Meanwhile, Mr. Chamberlain undertakes to keep the Non-Intervention Commitee alive in order to deceive the democracies into thinking that he was actually striving to minimise intervention and hasten the withdrawal of the foreign

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 6)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

GERMAN TACTICS

A German newspaper—and it must be remembered that every German newspaper is controlled by the Nazi Government—devoted a whole front page the other day to revelations of a sensational plot in Sudetan. According to these "revelations", some Czech army officers had engaged a German emigre to organise terrorist groups in the Sudetan Party and stage a "putsch" thus providing an excuse to the poor, very much innocent Sudetan Germans to be beaten down and crushed! The Czecho-Slovakian Minister in London has promptly declared the account "is a complete fabrication". It certainly is. No body can doubt even for a moment that the allegation of the Czechs faking a plot is itself a fake. But this Nazi invention is much more serious than ridiculous. It is a warning pointer to Nazi designs and tactics. The German paper called the plot "a most monstrous attack on European peace". The fabrication of the "plot" certainly is.

INTRIGUING SITUATION.

It appears as if Great Britain is not going to find it an easy task to implement her formal promise to Italy and secure official sanction from the League of Nations to the final betrayal of Abyssinia. The resolution which Britain is to sponsor at the forthcoming meeting of the League Council must, to be constitutionally effective, be passed unanimously. But there are two members who obviously cannot vote in its support: China and Russia. China must oppose it because if she votes in favour she automatically helps to set up a precedent for the recognition of Japan's conquest of Manchukuo effected in precisely the same circumstances. Our London correspondent, however, reports that pressure is being brought upon China to play the traitor to her own self; and we have no doubt that every kind of meanness known to diplomacy will be employed for that fell purpose. And it may even succeed. But what about Russia? We do hope Russia will stand by the victim of Fascist Imperialist aggression and defeat the game of British "realism" although we suspect that Mr. Neville Chamberlain will have tried to take advantage of the Anglo-French talks to persuade M. Daladier and M. Bonnet to persuade, in their turn, Russia and persuade by the cajolery and threats, to fall in line with the betrayers of Abyssinia to Fascism and Imperialism.

A HAPPY CHOICE.

We very heartily congratulate the Congress party in the Calcutta Corporation on having finally decided to set up as its Mayoral candidate, Mr. A. K. M. Zakaria, who has been unanimously elected to the post. It is a triumph of both commonsense and patriotism. It will be recalled that there were differences of opinion in the Congress party as to the choice of its nominee and that these differences later assumed such proportions as to threaten a split, which would have done no good to any one but grievous injury to the Congress and its cause. That split has been averted and Congressmen have shown a sense of discipline which is always expected of them. Mr. Zakaria's election is particularly welcome because he is a Muslim. It is notorious that Muslims have had very few chances in the Calcutta Corporation. By nominating a Muslim and securing his election the Congress party has rectified what has at any rate been described in certain quarters as an injustice and has also vindicated itself.

ANOTHER MADRAS LEAD.

The Madras Congress Government must be congratulated upon its decision to introduce compulsory study of Hindustani in the first three forms of 125 secondary schools. A sum of Rs. 20,000 has been sanctioned for the extra expenditure involved and the scheme will be thus brought into force during the current academical year. Considering that there are already more than a hundred secondary schools giving instruction in Hindustani, the innovation is not so revolutionary as it appears. The necessity of teaching the national language of India in all non-Hindi or Urdu provinces is now acknowledged on all hands, and even in Madras the earlier opposition to the compulsory study of Hindustani has now disappeared. We have no doubt that the present scheme will prove a thorough success, and that the facilities now provided will be appreciated by the young generation. The lead given by Madras ought to be followed by other Congress Governments for a national language is a "sine quo non" of perfect national unity. We would, however, urge Congress Governments and prominent Congress leaders to describe the language as Hindustani and not Hindi.

RURAL MEDICAL RELIEF.

The Bombay Government have done well to extend generously the old scheme of 1936 to subsidise private medical practitioners in villages. The old scheme was to subsidise practitioners in only six selected centres but the new one extends it to about 200 centres. Each centre will cover three or four villages and cost Government Rs. 1,000 per year if an allopathic practioner is subsidised or about Rs. 600 in the case of a registered Ayurvedic or Unani practitioner, due regard being paid to the wishes of the local population in deciding the type of practitioner to be subsidised. If the results of the scheme are carefully watched, it will be useful later in deciding upon wider schemes of medical relief and particularly in choosing the most appropriate system or systems of medicine. The whole scheme is in the nature of an experiment and we do not see why the experiment should not be extended to Homoeopathy.

French talks is a military accord

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WITHOUT COMMENT

"We", declared Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar presiding at the Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference, "who call ourselves Liberals must at least, be sure where we stand and why we stand there."

If he had added "and how we stand there," the suggestion at least of an acrobatic entertainment would have been complete.

* * *

According to Mr. Chandavarkar "the irritating safeguards and reserved powers in the present constitution are the fruit of the noisy agitation carried on by the Congress for the last so many years."

Otherwise you would have got a full-fledged 100 per cent free constitution!

By the way, Mr. Chandavarkar is a pronounced votary of "appeal to reason and conscience," who must declare his convictions even though they all may be, as he says, "a cry in the wilderness."

* * *

"Where is the new heaven and the new earth promised (by the Congress) to the electorates and the people on the eve of the election?" asked the Liberal President.

Coming, as it does, from the wilderness, the question is, indeed a pathetic cry.

* * *

"Cry in the wilderness" is rather delightful, don't you think?

But it annoys, we find, the Junior Colleague, who, he complains, already suffers enough from cries in the Victoria Garden which always badly spoil his beauty sleep.

* * *

Mr. Chandavarkar denounced the Money-lenders' Bill because "hemmed in on all sides, the honest money-lender will find it difficult to carry on his business...."

Ladies and Gentlemen, we call upon you in the names of Mr. Chandavarkar and Liberalism to shout. "Up up with the honest money-lender"! and "Down down with the exploited borrower!"

* * *

"As You Know"!

Mr. Chandavarkar began his concluding peroration with "All reform, as you know, should begin with the reform of oneself."

At which we too should very appropriately leave Mr. Chandavarkar with a heartfelt, though not quite confident, Amen.

* * *

The Goonda Bill was characterised by Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi as "the coffin of the reputation of the Congress."

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan's solicitude for the reputation of the Congress was indeed touching. And we are surprised that Government and their supporters should not have wept on the Opposition Leader's eminent and intensely sympathetic shoulders.

* * *

Hundreds of toddy tappers have been thrown out of employment and their families into consequent misery owing to the Prohibition drive in Salem district.

So much for the Congress promise to fight unemployment and poverty.

* * *

"'Jai Singh', the 28-year old elephant presented by the Maharaja of Cooch Bihar to his grandfather, the Gaekwar of Baroda, is now on his way to Baroda."

—Important News item. in the "Times of India."

How splendid. We hope that, in view of the natural anxiety of a world wracked by all sorts of trouble our contemporary will not fail to record the stage to progress of "Jai Singh."

* * *

"The Entente", declares M. Daladier "has never been closer."

Good. But he had better beware of the embrace of Realism which is more terrible than the proverbial bear's

May Day In Bombay

Let Workers Unite For Improving Their Lot

Significance Of May Day: Fight For New Order Of Society

B. G. K. UNION'S ('LAL BAVTA') HOPE TO INCREASE MEMBERSHIP TO 50,000

A mammoth meeting of workers was held at Gandhi Maidan, Parel, to celebrate "May Day" under the presidentship of Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, General Secretary of B. G. K. U. (Lal Bavta) and Treasurer of the A.-I. T. U. C., in the absence of Mr. N. M. Joshi (M. L. A., Central).

Working Class leaders, Messrs. DANGE, MIRAJKAR, PATKAR, RANADIVE, BHISE, KARNIK and others addressed the gathering.

THE SPEAKERS POINTED OUT THAT "MAY DAY" STOOD FOR WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY AND UNITY.

A general survey of the world events, wherein the Fascist brigandage in Spain and Imperialist onslaught in China held the world as if in a vice, was vividly portrayed.

GROWING FROM STRENGTH TO STRENGTH.

THE SPEAKERS ALSO POINTED OUT HOW THE SOVIET UNION, THE WORKERS' IDEAL STATE, WHEREIN THE WORKERS HAD THEIR CLASS REGIME, WAS GROWING FROM STRENGTH TO STRENGTH.

Near at home, in India, the Working Class movement had made a notable advance on the eve of "May Day" in uniting its ranks after a nine years' split, which began and ended in Nagpur. One Union per trade and one T. U. C. for all the Working Class were their slogans.

The Congress Governments, which were in power in most of the Provinces in India, should help the United Trade Union movement by not putting any obstacles in its way and encouraging it in its onward march.

UNITY WELCOMED.

Resolutions on the International Solidarity of Workers; expressing greetings; welcoming Unity in Working Class ranks; requesting the Central and Provincial Governments to pass minimum Working Class legislation before the end of the year and protesting against the Bombay Labour legislation were moved by Mr. Ranadive and supported by others.

DESIST FROM DIVISIONS

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, after surveying the international situation and explaining the significance of May Day while referring to the unity achieved in the working class, requested that organisations like the Gandhi Seva Sena and the Independent Labour Party (Dr. Ambedkar's) should not divide the workers, but should work in the existing unions. If the workers accepted their lead, nobody would stand in their way.

He said, the Bombay working class which was in the vanguard of the workers' struggle in India had a great responsibility on its shoulders.

Shortly the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Lal Bavta) was going to celebrate its 10th Anniversary and the occasion should be celebrated in a fitting manner through a 50,000 membership at least.

Their (Textile workers) fight for better wages did not end with a 12 per cent increase, which was even then sought to be sabotaged by the millowners but they had to fight for securing through systematic organisation a 13 per cent more wage which was due to them and was but and also for recognition of their Union.

Mr. Ashoke Mehta said that day was not a day of merriment. Their goal was still far away, and they were faced with obstacles. Only unity would lead them to their goal.

HOPING AGAINST HOPE

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta welcomed the unity in Trade Union ranks and referred to the housing conditions of workers which were the worst.

A move to restrict rents was defeated by the Government and an Enquiry Committee was appointed to go into the question. He hoped against hope that the Congress Government would do something in the direction before the year ended; but he was sure nothing tangible would be achieved unless the workers brought to bear great pressure. The Municipality and the Government had a great responsibility in the matter.

Mr. V. B. Karnik said that their economic fight was against the capitalists, but their political fight for Independence was against Imperialism. They were fighting the anti-imperialist battle under the Congress flag and the red-flag should fight side by side with it. Even in their day-to-day struggles the workers should bring to bear in their influence through their united front by joining the Congress, so that the Congress Committees might support the demands of the Unions.

FIGHT FOR NEW ORDER

Mr. Dange said that they were fighting for a New Order of Society. In their fight they naturally came into clash with vested interests. Though Congress Governments were in power their fight should go on uninterruptedly. The Congress Governments had not the full power over the police which was controlled by the Central Government. They should help the United Trade Union Movement in the country and further the United Front which policy would ultimately lead them on to victory.

Mr. Mirajkar said that in their fight for National Independence, they had to deal with the feudal reaction also. The people of India could not be divided. Evidence of the feudal reaction could be seen in tragedies like that of Mysore firing a few days back, and repression in several States.

Messrs. Varaskar, Patkar and Bhise (President of G.K.U. Lalbavta) also spoke.

The following resolutions which were put to vote were passed unanimously:—

RESOLUTIONS

(1) "This meeting of the workers of Bombay sends its warm greetings to the workers of the world; and affirms its faith, in the international solidarity of the working class all over the world.

"This meeting further sends its greetings to the heroic workers of Spain and China, who are fighting for the independence of their country against the attacks of Fascist and Imperialist nations."

(2) "This meeting of the workers of Bombay welcomes the unity which has been achieved at Nagpur between the Trade Union Congress and National Trades Union Federation; and hopes that the united organisation will enable the working classes of the country to achieve their goal at an early date."

(3) "This meeting of the workers of Bombay recommends to the Central and Provincial Governments in India to introduce and pass before the end of the year legislation and implement the following immediate demands:

(A) Scheme for Social Insurance providing benefits during sickness and unemployment, and providing old age pensions.

(B) Introduction of 8-hour day."

(4) "This meeting of the workers of Bombay protests against the proposals put forward by the Bombay Government regarding the settlement of Trade disputes and requests the Government of Bombay not to proceed with the measure without giving at least six months' period, after publishing their final proposals, for the working classes to consider fully and in details the principles and provisions of the Bill."

The meeting ended with the singing of the "International" and raising of slogans, like "Workers of the world unite."

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PROHIBITORY ORDERS DEFIED

Two Congressmen Arrested Sequel To Flag Hoisting

MYSORE, May 1.

Two arrests were effected this morning in Mysore by the local police for disobedience of the prohibitory orders.

Mr. Subbarao Upadhyaya, a Congress worker and correspondent of a Madras paper, and Mr. Rajan, another Congressman, broke the order. Mr. Upadhyaya declared that he had come to defy the order and made a speech in contravention of the Magisterial order. Mr. Rajan hoisted the National Flag, despite the warning given by a Police Inspector that the order issued under Section 39 of the Mysore Police Act was still in force and that under this order the hoisting of the National Flag was forbidden.

FLAG SALUTATION

"Zenda Vandan" (flag salutation) ceremony was performed today, at the Chamundi Extension, in a ceremonial manner, in accordance with the decision arrived at Shivapur by the Mysore Congress Working Committee on April 26th last, that each Sunday ought to be celebrated as the "National Flag Day" in Mysore till the ban on it was removed by the authorities.

A large crowd had gathered to witness the Flag Salutation ceremony. Three batches of policemen with lathis were arrayed in front of the crowd. The District Superintendent of Police was on the spot.

After the flag hoisting ceremony, speeches were made by Messrs. A N. Suryanarayana Rao, Jeevana Rao, Mariyappa and Ranga Ramiah.

The arrested persons were taken to the police station. Congressmen are guarding the flag staff with the Flag flying aloft.—United Press.

PROGRESS OF DAYAL BAGH

Madras Govt. Grants Land For Starting Colony

MADRAS, April 30.

The Dayal Bagh Institution of Agra, pioneers in the manufacture of indigenous articles in India, will, very soon, extend their activities to Madras.

The local Government propose to give them free of charge about 300 acres of forest land, adjacent to Dr. Laksmipathi's Ashram at Avadi, with a view to enabling them to start a colony there.

The proprietors of the Dayal Bagh Institution propose, in the first place, to open a dairy farm and a tannery work shop. It is expected that the colony will be started within two or three months. In the near future some other industries, such as cutlery, textiles, electrical goods, etc., will also be established.

This enterprise, it is hoped, will, in the long run, provide employment to a large number of unemployed educated youths of the Province.—United Press.

Peace In Jubbulpore

JUBBULPORE, April 30.

Due to the peaceful conditions prevailing at present in Jubbulpore City, Section 144, Cr. P. C., which was promulgated during the Holi riots here, is not likely to be renewed.

The order expires at midnight to-day.—United Press.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

"The reduction in rates for telegrams to Empire countries as given in the notice, dated 11-4-1933 are not applicable to Egypt 3rd region."

PUNISH WRONG-DOERS

City Labour Meeting's Appeal To Help Mysoreans

A resolution demanding an independent and impartial inquiry into and adequate compensation for the families of the victims of the recent firing resorted to by the Mysore State Police at Vidiraswatnam was passed at a labour meeting, Parel, on Sunday. Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, presided.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master described to the audience the circumstances which led to the tragedy.

The very fact that thousands of villagers trudged long distances to pay homage to the National Flag showed their deep love and affection and regard for the honour of their nation. "My tribute is to those martyrs," he added, "and I pray to God that their souls may rest in peace."

ENQUIRE AND PUNISH WRONG-DOERS.

Mr. Gokhale, M.L.A. (Belgaum), then, moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting, convened under the auspices of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee and the Labour Sub-Committee of the B P.C.C., expresses abhorrence at the inhuman act of the Mysore State Police and requires that an independent and impartial enquiry be instituted into the incident and that those in the wrong be adequately punished. This meeting also demands that full compensation be given to the families and the dependants of those killed and wounded.

"This meeting further supports the struggle of the people of Mysore State in securing responsible government and removing the autocracy of the bureaucrats."

Mr. Gokhale, speaking on the resolution remarked that the heroic struggle put up by the people of Mysore was a beacon-light to the Indian people in general and the people of Karnatak in particular. For the people of Karnatak, the martyrs of Mysore had blazed a trail. In the memorable days of the no-tax campaign, it was common knowledge that the people of Mysore had helped the people of Karwar who suffered intensely as a result of the campaign in all possible ways. The political demarcation between Mysore and the Karnatak districts of British India should deceive none, the speaker added. In fact the whole of India was deeply moved and stirred by the recent harrowing tales from Mysore.

LOKMANYA'S SENSE OF NATIONAL PRESTIGE

In this connection the speaker recalled the remarks, reported to have made by the late Lokamanya Tilak in Guleswar, 30 miles from Belgaum, when he was reminded by some of his friends in his camp why he was not retiring to bed. The late Lokamanya was much perturbed over a report which was published in some newspapers about an independent assault over an Indian woman by a couple of soldiers at Calcutta. "Are you not ashamed to ask me to go to sleep when you have heard about the incident?" he was reported to have retorted.

Seconding the resolution, Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, M.L.A. said that the Mysore firing had brought to the forefront the necessity of offering the united front by Congress and the workers against Imperialism and its supporters.

The incident opened before one's mind the vista of human sufferings and martyrdom in the cause of the nation. The struggle should be intensified in view of the expected fight against Federation which would give greater opportunities for Indian States to tighten up their tentacles. The Mysore firing was an object-lesson for wavering Congressmen.

HELP PEOPLE OF MYSORE

Mr. Batliwalla, supporting the resolution, observed that it was open for the Congress under the Haripura resolution to lead a flag Satyagraha movement within the State boundaries. Mysore had helped the British Indian districts during the Civil Disobedience movement, and it was now necessary for the Indian National Congress to carry on the agitation to help the cause of the people of Mysore. It was curious that among all States Mysore should have been the only exception to lay stress and importance on the State Flag to the complete exclusion of any other flag. The prestige of the Congress demanded that the phobia which the State entertained towards the National Flag should be resisted and fought by all possible means.

Mr. S. B. Mahadeshwar, further supporting the resolution, said that the patriotism shown by the people of Mysore should stir the people of India to a determined action. It would be impolitic to sleep over the incident any longer.

Mr. S. S. Mirajkar thought that British Imperialism was at the root of the trouble.

After Mr. Kubal had spoken in support of the resolution it was put to vote and passed and the meeting terminated.

SIMLA

A View Of The Summer Capital

(BY Z. A.)

As you wend your way from Kalka to Simla along a Ziz-Zag and winding track the cool breeze and the expanding panorama bring a sense of cheerfulness and exhilaration.

After six or seven hours' journey you reach the summer capital of India. With the advent of the Government this capital seems to be pulsating with life and activity.

OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE

Coming to the heart of the City and making your round to east and west, north and south, you observe a vast number of houses closely populated with a population of about one lakh human beings. The truth of Malthusian theory dawns here. The poor are deprived even of the bare necessaries of life. Their plight is miserable. They are in extreme indigence and pinching poverty.

The other side of the picture reveals a great contrast. You see the symbol of British Imperialism on the Summer Hill with all his retinue and royal appendages, living with ease and comfort, equipped with the Western paraphernalia, in a huge and palatial Kothi without being exposed to the biting cold, rain, and hailstorm. From the Viceroy downwards a sense of officialdom and an air of superiority prevail. Rolling in riches, enjoying fat salaries; indulging in luxuries and pleasures; visiting cinemas, theatres and ball rooms, expending their money in giving parties, lunches, dinners, decorating their rooms with carpets, curtains, silver flower-vases, pianos and radios, they hardly realise the rough and tumble of life. They are the pillars of British Imperialism and, therefore, it is below their dignity to go to Indian restaurants. They must visit the Cecil, Davico and Wenger. To go on foot is an insult. They must ride on rickshaws.

PLIGHT OF RICKSHAWALAS

Now think of the wretched predicament of the rickshawalas. Clad in Khaki coat and Khaki payjamas with a white or grey turban, bare-footed they drag the human beings like horses and bulls. Perspired from head to foot, exhausted and fatigued, without pause and break, breathing and exhaling, they have to hurry on, up and down, with submission and obedience at the bidding of the master. There is no escape. And the saddest of all is, that whatever they earn by their sweat of their brow, more than half of it is taken away by the Chandharies. Of the wages gained by the rickshawalas, the lion's share goes in the pocket of the Chandhares. This is the reason why they (rickshawalas) always demand tips and 'Bakhshis.' Not to say anything of Government of India even the Municipality has not taken any action to improve their lot and stop this inhuman system. Are they not men? Have they not also eyes, hands and organs? Have they no sense of affection, love and aspiration? Do they not tread the same path, live under the same heaven, breathe the same air, enjoy the same rays of the sun? Are they not the creation of the same God, the image of the same Omnipotent, symbol of the same Lord? Why then such a mal-treatment? Your mind revolts as you think over this problem and you sympathise with those poor rickshawalas.

The most harrowing sight that you witness in Simla is of the coolies and mazdurs. Short statured, well-built, strong, virile and manly; shabbily dressed in dirty and ugly-looking kurtas, with shalwars and quaint round caps on, hair long and dishevelled, they carry heavy loads of bundles on their backs. Replacing the beasts of burden, during the work of elephants, they tie long and heavy logs of wood and bamboos on their backs and take them to distant places. Pressed under the weight of the burden, their backs bend down and they form bow like shapes. With drudgery and servile toil, they go up and down and are poorly paid.

All-India May Day Celebra tions

Appeal To Labourers To Unite And Organise

Calcutta Organisations' Sympathy In Fight Against Imperialism

CALCUTTA: May 1.

LABOUR ORGANISATIONS IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS ARRANGED NUMEROUS PROCESSIONS AND MEETINGS IN OBSERVANCE OF THE "MAY DAY."

Over 5,000 people, including many women, joined the demonstration at the foot of the Ochterloney Monument, where several processions from different parts of the City had terminated at 5-30 in the evening.

ADDRESSING THE GATHERING IN HINDI, DR. SURESH CHANDRA BANERJI, PRESIDENT OF THE ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION FEDERATION, EXPLAINED THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE 'MAY DAY" DEMONSTRATION, AND APPEALED FOR UNITY AND ORGANISATION AMONG THE LABOURERS WITH A VIEW TO IMPROVING THEIR OWN CONDITION ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

THE MEETING ADOPTED A RESOLUTION REITERATING THE DEMANDS OF THE WORKERS; SENDING ITS GREETINGS TO THE WORKERS IN EVERY CORNER OF THE WORLD; AND EXPRESSING SYMPATHY WITH THEM IN THEIR COMMON STRUGGLE AGAINST "IMPERIALISM, FASCISM AND WAR."—A. P.

(As we go to press, we receive a number of messages of May Day celebrations in big cities in India).

VIDURASWATHAM FIRING CONDEMNED

Bombay Suburbs Urge Lifting Of Ban On Communists

BOMBAY: May 1.

A meeting of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee was held to-day at Versova.

The meeting passed a resolution congratulating the people of Mysore on their fight to uphold the honour of the National Flag, and condemning the action of the Government in opening fire on an unarmed crowd. Sympathy was also expressed with the people of Mysore in their struggle for responsible government. The meeting also passed a resolution for lifting the ban on the Communist Party.

The meeting by a third resolution requested the Bombay Government to include Bombay Suburbs in the terms of reference of the Committee appointed to enquire into the conditions of rent.

A Parliamentary Board to conduct and regulate Local Board and Municipal elections in the Suburbs was appointed consisting of five members.—A.P.

"REMINDER OF OUR TRUE GOAL"

Orissa Congress Chief On Gandhiji's Statement

CUTTACK, April 30.

Mr. Gopabandhu Choudhury, President of the Utkal (Orissa) Provincial Congress Committee, has issued the following statement through the "United Press":

"Gandhiji's statement was much needed. It should now clear the doubts of some who were not fully realising the gravity of the situation.

"Such a crisis is welcome as it acts like a reminder of our true goal. If the path from autocracy to autonomy is so difficult, we can imagine the nature of the path from autonomy to full freedom.

"To us, the soldiers of the Nation, such a crisis affords an opportunity to test our discipline and strength.

"May God give us both."—United Press.

MR. B. S. DAS ON ORISSA CRISIS

CUTTACK, May 1.

In an exclusive interview with the "United Press," Mr. Braja Sundar Das, Deputy Leader of the Opposition Party in the Orissa Assembly and representative of the North Orissa Land-holders, states:—

"I consider the crisis (over the appointment of Mr. Dain as the Acting Governor of Orissa) to be unfortunate, and still hope that a last minute settlement is not an impossibility.

"In regard to the filling up of short-term vacancies of Governorships, I would prefer men having experience of the Province than those brought from outside having no experience of the place.

"As to the minority Party taking up office in case of a crisis, nothing yet has been decided upon by the (Opposition) Party, nor the Zemindars—of whom so much has been made of by a News Agency—have at all any discussion about the matter in their Association."—United Press.

Cuttack Dt. Board To Welcome Subhas

CUTTACK, April 30.

At a meeting of the Cuttack District Board held here to-day, it was decided to present a welcome address to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress, on his arrival here.

It would be interesting to note here that Cuttack happens to be the birth-place of Subhas Babu.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

A CLASH ON MAY DAY.

LONDON, May 1.

The "May Day" in London was marked by a big labour, Communist and anti-Fascist demonstration in Hyde Park, and a Fascist march through South London to Bermondsey. Sections of the two processions clashed at Westminster, the Labourites replied with the clenched fist salute. There were shouts and counter-shouts, catcalls and isolated scuffles, but a strong force of police prevented serious disturbances. — Reuter's Special.

ALBANIAN MINISTER DEAD.

ROME, May 1.

M. D. Jafer Villa, Albanian Minister at Rome, is among the dead in the airline disaster.—Reuter's Special.

CHINESE RETREAT?

TOKIO: May 1.

Japanese despatches from Bangchow report practically the annihilation of two Chinese Divisions, who penetrated within 15 miles of Hangchow, and claim that the Chinese retreated to a great distance, abandoning over 2,300 dead. —Reuter.

MERGER OF REGIMES.

SHANGHAI: May 1.

The imminent merger of the Japanese-fostered regimes of North-China and Central-China, and an agreement for equal division of customs revenue between them has been announced here, following a conference between Mr. Wang Kemin and Mr. Liang Hung Chin, the heads of the Peiping and Nanking regimes, respectively.—Reuter.

BRITISH INTERVENTION IN BERLIN CRITICISED.

BERLIN: April 1.

British intervention in Berlin with regard to the Sudeten German question has been sharply resented in the "National Zeitung," which is generally regarded as General Goering's organ. The paper declares that in German opinion, the Czecho-Slovakian question does not need any diplomatic discussions between the Western Powers and the Reich. It will have to be solved in Czecho-Slovakia itself. After Herr Henlein's demands, it is for Prague to take the initiative, where alone British intervention will be useful. It is not to be seen how this matter could be a subject of special Anglo-German negotiations.—Reuter.

CIVIL LIBERTIES MUST BE SAFEGUARDED

Bombay Public Condemn Firing On Unarmed Crowd

NARIMAN'S APPEAL FOR OBSERVANCE OF ALL-INDIA MYSORE DAY

"MAHATMA GANDHI IN HIS STATEMENT ON MYSORE HAS PAID A COMPLIMENT TO SIR MIRZA ISMAIL AS A GOOD ADMINISTRATOR. BUT OUR COMPLAINT IS NOT AGAINST INDIVIDUALS. IT IS NOT MERELY GOOD MEN AND GOOD ADMINISTRATORS WE WANT, IF WE HAVE TO SAFEGUARD OUR CIVIL LIBERTIES. WE WANT THE SUBSTITUTION OF CORRECT PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES IN THE PLACE OF THOSE THAT PREVAIL TO-DAY," said Mr. N. M. Joshi, presiding over a meeting, held under the auspices of the Civil Liberties Union, at Matunga, on Saturday night.

MR. K. F. NARIMAN IN MOVING A RESOLUTION DEMANDING A PUBLIC INQUIRY INTO THE FIRING PAID GLOWING TRIBUTES TO THE MARTYRS OF VIDURASWATHAM, WHO HAD LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES IN DEFENDING THE HONOUR OF THE CONGRESS FLAG.

Mr. Nariman also appealed to the Congress and the Country to observe an "All-India Mysore Day" and also to send volunteers to defy the ban on the National Flag.

Mr. N. M. Joshi said that when he heard of the firing and the loss of life and injury to large number of people his first feeling was one of sympathy. But other questions had also arisen to agitate his mind.

He felt disturbed by the fact that the use of force, especially of firing, had become so frequent in India that he asked himself if the people had the fundamental right to hold public meetings and to fly any flag they liked.

POLICE RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. Joshi narrated the facts of the firing, both the Government and public versions of it and proceeded to say that on the facts admitted by both sides the responsibility for the violence lay entirely on the police. Even the Government communique did not say that the crowd was violent before the lathi charge. A lathi charge to disperse a crowd is never justifiable. If the crowd defy orders the police should arrest a few leaders or wait patiently till the crowd dispersed.

He was one of those that believed that people must obey the law. But the Government was not justified in using violence except when the crowd becomes violent and firing was not justified except to save life. Firing was not justified on a crowd which merely threw stones.

WHY RESORT TO VIOLENCE?

If a civilised Government wants to enforce law and order, the best method of doing so was for them to be constitutional themselves and not to resort to violence on the slightest pretext.

Mahatmaji had stated that the only way to get rid of such firing was to substitute responsible Government for autocracy. But such substitution was not enough till the prevailing principles and policies were entirely changed. Even the Congress Governments were depending on the extension of police powers to preserve law and order. Therefore it was a delusion to think that the mere substitution of responsibility for autocracy was enough to bring about cessation of such incidents. We must force the Government to change the principles and policies governing such firing. If we could force the Government to think about these matters, the Tragedy of Viduraswatham though great, would have served some good purpose.

INSTITUTE PUBLIC INQUIRY

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting expresses its deep regret at the great loss of life that has taken place on account of the firing by the Mysore police at Viduraswatham on April 25, and requests the Mysore Government to immediately institute a public and independent inquiry into the justification and responsibility for the firing."

In moving the resolution Mr. Nariman said that the president had explained the constitutional rights of the people and the privileged rights of the bureaucrats. But he asserted that there was nothing like a constitutional right in the Indian States.

He gave a vivid picture of the conditions in Mysore where visitors from Germany and America were treated as State guests and thousands of rupees were spent on beautifying the streets of Mysore to create an impression on the minds of these visitors. While peasants were starving without food they were asked to feed on the glory of bulbs. It would be far more glorious to distribute so many loaves of bread to the famished people than to burden those millions of electric lights. But if anybody gave expression to these home truths he was dubbed a seditionist, a mischief maker and was sent to gaol.

Mr. Nariman condemned the Willingdon mentality behind the firing. Analysing the motive behind the firing he said that it was a result of the panic caused among the officials by the spread of the message of the Congress. When the National movement was started in Mysore Sir Mirza Ismail and the officers of his Government thought that they could crush it easily. But when they found the Congress message spreading deeper into the villages the official mind was unhinged and they thought they would crush it by striking terror into the hearts of the people.

Incidentally Mr. Nariman condemned the apathy of the Mysore Association, in not associating themselves with the feelings of the general public.

OBSERVE "ALL-INDIA MYSORE DAY."

He made a fervent appeal to the people of British India and to the Congress not to desert the people of Mysore in this hour of trail. They should not rest content while their brothers across the border were being shot like gutter rats. When British India was in need of help the people of Mysore had been generous in their help. They had now fought courageously to uphold the prestige of the National Flag and it was the duty of the British Indian people to stand by them now. He hoped that the Congress would announce the holding of an All Mysore Day.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswamy in seconding the resolution condemned the wanton firing on an unarmed crowd and stated that the ultimate remedy for the prevention of such incidents was to see that these remnants of condemned and discredited feudalism were wiped out.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Poona Procession Attacked

Communalists Resent May Day Celebrations

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA: May 1.

A Hindu communalist meeting indulged in an attack on a 'May Day" procession passing the Tilak Mandir, shouting anti-Imperialist and anti-communalist slogans, which is supposed to have roused their ire. When the whole procession had almost passed the Tilak Mandir premises communalist youths suddenly launched an attack from rear and severely belaboured two comrades. As Comrades Joshi, Limaye and others rushed to the spot to restore peace, a nasty attack was made on S. M. Joshi, who was hit and got a cut between the eyes. After a while the attackers retired and the procession resumed its course. Comrades Thatte, Phatak and Tulpule were also made targets of attack.

A Hindu Youths' Conference, it may be remembered, has been organised by Democrats and Mahasabhaites of Maharashtra to foil Congress attempts for communal unity.

Rao Raja Confers With Jaipur Maharaja

JAIPUR: May 1.

It is reliably understood that the Rao Raja of Sikar came to Jaipur this morning from Ajmer and interviewed the Maharaja of Jaipur. He is now putting up at Sikar House. It is expected that he would be leaving this evening for Ajmer whence he would proceed to-morrow to Mount Abu.—A.P.

Reincarnation Of Soul

Amazing Story Of Five-Year Old Child Of Cawnpore

(From Our Special Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, April 29.

An amazing story of reincarnation of the soul has been received from Cawnpore. It is said the five-year-child of Deviprasad Bhatnagar who is living in Premnagar in Cawnpore has given surprising details of his previous birth. According to his statement, he was murdered in the last Cawnpore riot of 1931. In his previous birth, he was Shivdayal Mukhtar He was decoyed in the terrible days of the riot by two of his Muslim friends to a house where, at their instance he was seriously assaulted. They left him for dead, when soon after, another batch of miscreants arrived on the scene and completely finished him

The child had been clamouring for sometime to go to his old house where he said his wife was lying seriously ill. When he was taken there he was reported to have recognised her and other articles and portions of the house.

It will be recalled that the riot took place in August 1931 and the child was born in August 1933. He has recognised all the children of late Mukhtar and claimed them as his own.

He was also seen by Mr. K. K. Nayyar, Additional Sessions Judge of cawnpore, who enquired certain details from the boy.

SUPPORT TO PROHIBITION

Anglo-Indian Temperance Association's Letter To Madras Minister

MADRAS, April 30.

The Hon. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai, Minister for Excise and Agriculture, has received a letter containing the following resolution from Mr. Frederic Grubb General Secretary of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, Wibledon, London, passed by the Council on April 12 last, expression great satisfaction over the enactment of measures for Prohibition by most of the Provincial Legislatures of India:—

"This Council of Anglo-Indian Temperance Association notes with great satisfaction the enactment of measures for Prohibition of liquor traffic by most Provincial Legislatures in India, assures the friends of the cause in that country of its full sympathy with what is being done for promotion of total abstinence and wishes them continued success in their efforts to free India from evils of drink through work of voluntary organisation, temperance teaching in schools and otherwise.'

The resolution was moved by the Rt. Hon. Clwyd, President of the Council, seconded by Rev. Herbert Anderson and supported by Mr. Yusuf Ali, Mr. Mr. H. S. L. Polak and others.

The Hon. Mr. Muniswami Pillai, while thanking Mr. Frederick Grubb, said that he was glad to know that friends in England who were wedded to the policy of temperance and prohibition, were so much satisfied with the policy of Ministers in this country.—United Press.

"INCONSISTENT WITH CLAIM OF CONGRESS"

Savarkar On Gandhi-Jinnah Talks

POONA CITY, April 30.

The First Session of the Maharashtra Hindu Youth Conference was held here this evening under the presidentship of Dr. K. B. Hedgewar of Nagpur.

Barrister Vinayakrao Savarkar, President of the Hindu Maha Sabha, in the course of his address at the Conference, deprecated Mahatma Gandhi's talks with Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, stating that they (the talks) were inconsistent with the claim of the Indian National Congress that it represents the nation as a whole.

He declared further that no compromise was going to be binding on the Hindus unless it was approved of by the Hindu Maha Sabha.—United Press.

Foreign Expert For Bengal

DARJEELING, April 30.

The "United Press" reliably understands that the Bengal Government are considering the question of inviting an expert from abroad with a view to reorganising the existing commercial and technical institutions on up-to-date lines so that these later may be helpful in giving an industrial bias to the youngmen of this province.—United Press.

THE CONGRESS AND BRITISN LABOUR PARTY

(Continued from Page 6).

Executive said, "We are discussing here as a responsible party affiliated to international organisations and let it be remembered as Mr Earnest Bevin pointed out this morning that the people in the other countries, not the Government but the socialist movements in other countries, all feel very much secure with armed Britain not because it has a national Government but because Britain the mother of democracy has always stood for democratic liberty (a voice: India) Yes India. Shall we leave Indian for Japan, Germany or Italy to go into? What would have to be done if we left India? What would India require to do? and remember the Congress Party that you are supporting in India is not Socialist Party. It is a remarkable thing that because a party calls itself democritic or republican outside these shores, it can be as anti-socialist as it likes and all our great revolutionaries in this country immediately support it and ask you to do everything to defend and protect it."

Confusion of Ideas.

Such a speech as this, and somehow it represents the majority opinion of the Labour party, makes it clear that the Labour Party is confused on the question of democracy. Due to Britain's peculiar position, a certain amount of internal democracy prevails This internal democracy is however more an outer facade, for the democratic movements of Britain have not yet pushed the demands of democracy to a revolutionary point. And yet the British Labour movement seems to think that because there is an amount of internal democracy in Britain British institutions as such are democrtic. This inevitably leads to a certain amount of confusion. There are democratic and anti-democratic institutions and movements alike in Britain and to jumble up the two together is a serious error. Unless this question is made absolutely clear to the British Labour movement, it will not be in a position to understand the democratic upsurge within the British Empire itself. It will not be able to understand the movements in India and in other colonies. In fact, if the British Labour movement were clear on the internal democracy of Britain, it would support any nationalist movement in India and in the colonies that tended to destroy the strength of the anti-democratic forces in its own country. It would not stop to enquire as to the exact nature and character of the various nationalist movements. Its first instinctive reaction would be to condemn British Imperialism and to support the nationalist movements. After having done that, it will certainly try to influence the nationalist movements, on grounds of peace and international fellowship, to acquire progressively a mass basis and a socialist character. Moreover, the Indian National movement is not at all anti-socialist as the Labour Party spokesman imagines it to be. It may not have at its aim the end of the capitalist system, but this is irrelevant. So long as the Indian movement is anti-Imperialist and progressively democratic, which it is, the Labour Party should have no other alternative but to support it. This, however, can only be done when the Labour Party has rid itself of its spurious notions of democracy and socialism. So long as this is not done, the British Labour movement as a guarantee of world peace will be sadly deficient. Its foreign policy will be lacking a definite shape and point. It will not be able to stand up in reality for an Assembly of Equal Nations, which the League of Nations ought to be. Its foreign policy and wars will therefore not be in consonance with the democratic upsurge in the world and the desire for peace, justice and equality.

Basic Items.

There are two basic and irrevocable items in the programme of the Indian National Congress and these have an intimate bearing on its foreign policy. These two items relate to the internal and external policies of the Congress. Internally, the Congress policy is that of complete independence of British rule. This independence is to find expression in a constitution framed by a Constituent Assembly of the Indian people. Britain has no say in the election of the Constituent Assembly or in the framing of the Indian Constitution. The Indian people are the sole and complete masters in their own land. Externally the Congress policy is resistance to Britain's wars. Britain's rule over India continuing the Congress and the entire nationalist movement is committed to non-participation in Britain's wars. The external policy of the Congress therefore, is to resist by direct action any attempts of Britain to drag India into her wars. It is a clear indication to the world that, for purposes of imperial diplomacy and wars in the wider context of the world, the British Empire does not include India. In like manner, the programme of the Labour Party contains two basic items. Firstly, it is a denunciation of the British National Government. The National Government has encouraged Fascist aggression; it has weakened the League as an instrument of world peace and collective security. Secondly, the Labour Party pogramme is an outlining of the lines on which the constructive policy of peace might be based To recapitulate, these lines are mainly (1) strengthening of the League of Nations as an instrument of collective security (2) strengthening of British arms (3) closer co-operation among peacefull nations.

Two Questions

The Indian National Congress is equally emphatic on one item of the Labour Party's programme that is, the denunciation of the present National Government of Great Britain. Through the support that the Congress has extended to Ethiopia, Spain and China, it has directly and openly condemned the present National Government for its policy of incapacitating the League of Nations as an instrument off collective peace. The foreign policy declarations of the Indian National Congress, which include (1) complete independence and Constituent Assembly for India (2) India's non-participation in Britain's wars (3) condemnation of the present National Government, a major problem to the British Labour Party. The British Labour party is called upon to answer two questions; if it accepts India's determination to complete freedom and to non-participation in imperialist wars

(To Be Concluded)

MINUTE OF DISSENT

Mr. Kalappa Recommends Adoption Of Bombay Schedule

The following are extracts from the Minute of Dissent submitted by Mr. Kalappa:—

The recommendation made by the Committee are, in my opinion, neither adequate nor fully justified by the local conditions. The main difference in the local conditions that strike any casual observer lie in the wage levels which are much lower in this Province than in Bombay City or other centres of the Bombay Presidency as a whole.

GREATER NEED.

The average labour cost in this province works to about 15 per cent. as against 22.5 per cent. in Bombay. This lower percentage in labour costs conclusively establishes that the need and scope for an adequate increase in the wages of the workers is much greater in this province than in Bombay. The contention of the Millowners that the percentage on labour costs has been depressed due to higher consumption of cotton as shown by its higher costs is negatived by the fact that there has been an enormous fall in the price of cotton which has resulted in a larger margin of profit than in Bombay.

MILLS' FINANCIAL POSITION.

The financial position of the Mills as revealed by the statements supplied to the Committee shows that it is in no way inferior to that of Bombay City. A comparison of the position in this province with that of the Bombay Mills as disclosed in Tables XXI of the Bombay Report will bear out that net loss after providing for items (i) and (ii) in the table for the whole of the industry in Bombay averages to 1.3 lakhs of rupees per mill. These are the figures for the minimum losses incurred during the period under examination, whereas, no mill in C. P. and Berar with the exception of the Model Mills has exceeded the above figures of loss during the years 1934-37.

The betterment or improvement in the condition of the industry in this province assessed from the figures available for the latter half of 1937 (six months) is 165 per cent. above that of the year 1936-37 (upto June). This percentage in actual figures will be about 9½ lakhs of rupees for 7 mills in the Central Provinces and Berar as against about 7 lakhs of rupees for 8 mills in Bombay. This makes an irrefutable case for adoption of the Bombay schedule or restoration of the wage-cut in full.

FOLLOW BOMBAY SCHEME.

I therefore, strongly feel that the restoration should be based on the widening of the margin in the profits rather than the cut.

The increase in the margin or profit is sufficient both for restoration of the whole wage-cut and for the rehabilitation of the industry.

"I therefore, recommend the adoption of the Bombay schedule with such modifications as may be necessary to secure the restoration of 75 per cent. of the wage-cut as an immediate measure and the restoration of the full wage-cut at the earliest possible opportunity."

MAKE A PUBLIC APOLOGY

Dr. Pattabhi's Advice To Mysore Govt.

TRIBUTE TO THE TRIUMPH OF NON-VIOLENCE

MADRAS: April 30.

"MYSORE MADE A MARK IN HISTORY ONCE AND ITS NAME WAS ON EVERYBODY'S LIPS. TO-DAY AGAIN MYSORE IS ON EVERYBODY'S LIPS, BUT EXCITES MIXED FEELINGS IN EVERYONE'S BREAST."

Thus observed Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, a member of the Congress Working Committee and President of the All-India States' Peoples' Conference, interviewed by the "United Press" representative on the Vidhuraswatham firing incident.

There is no doubt that the most unwise thing for an officer to do is to ask a most peaceful and innocent crowd of 20,000, or be it less, to disperse when he should know that the place is a pilgrim centre and the occasion was a pilgrimage.

"The political event of flag hoisting and the arrest of four persons was but a ceremonial occurrence to which the assemblage may or may not have formed a background. If after the arrest of the four civil disobedients and the retirement of the leader, Mr. Ramachar, who is a quiet and unostentious worker of 20 years' standing at Kolar and who does not belong to the 'brood of agitators',—if after this the police had simply retired, the crowd too, would have retired having nothing to witness and nothing to do.

TEACHING THEM A LESSON.

What then is the point about giving them notice to disperse and shooting them down pell-mell even after a stated interval. Apparently the officers in Mysore are feeling a certain humiliation in that the prisoners of the day before yesterday should have been released yesterday and the free men of yesterday are courting prison to-day,—in short, when the officers are running in the patriots the patriots are walking out and walking in in a nonchalant manner. The officers apparently wanted to teach the people of Mysore a lesson and obviously have chosen a wrong moment, a wrong place and a wrong set of people for their experiment in giving object lessons.

VICIOUS CIRCLE.

"In Mysore the situation has become much complicated by a play of forces which have operated as cause and effect, and are moving in a vicious circle. Mahatma Gandhi must now become convinced that after all there are two parties to the quarrel in Mysore, and that one of the parties respect his advice and utilises it only so long as it is agreeable itself. But the other party has never gone beyond his teachings and in its recent activities is reported to be strictly adhering to his instructions.

"The arrest of over a hundred persons for protecting the National Flag, the perfect atmosphere of non-violence that has been studiously maintained, the turning of the tables by the Mysore State Congress against the authorities in this unostentatious but telling manner—all these must have an irritating influence upon the apostles of force and violence

THIRST FOR BLOOD

"It was apprehended that there would be firing even in Sivapura, but thanks to the Deputy Commissioner's sense of humanity and balance such a disaster was averted. But every time non-violence triumphs, every time the trimph constitutes a humiliation to the worshippers of force. At last this insatiable thirst for blood exhibited itself before the 'Aswatha' tree, which is reported to have been planted by Vidhura some 5,000 years ago and which bears knots and tubers and riddles that testify to its age. What should the ghost of Vidhura, hovering doubtless over this sanguinary scene, have been thinking of "Ram Raj" in Mysore"?

In conclusion, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya observed:—

"It is upto the Mysore Government even now to make a public apology to the people of Mysore, to re-align its path of administration and create a favourable atmosphere for the marriage celebrations of the Royal Prince in whose honour the Mysore State Congress itself has resolved to suspend 'satyagraha' in the third week of [illegible] month."—United Press.

KARACHI—A deputation of the Sind Medical Union waited on the Minister of Public Health and discussed the need for medical reforms in Sind. The deputation urged the extension of the Karachi civil hospital, adequate staff at the Government hospitals and the appointment of an Honorary Surgeon thereon.—A. P.

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Science and Industry

ENGINEERING IN THE SERVICE OF MAN

Art Of Directing Great Sources Of Power In Nature For Good Of Humanity

The following are extracts from a lecture delivered by Mr. A. N. Dixit at the Rotary Club, Baroda.

"Engineering has been defined by Tredgold in 1828 as 'the Art of directing the great sources of power in nature for the use and convenience of man."

The epithet curl has been applied to this great science of construction in order to distinguish it from military Engineering to which its main objects present a very marked and striking contrast. Military Engineering is indeed concerned with provisions of attack and defence of fortress and the defeat of opposing armies. Its main function is destruction. Whereas Civil Engineering is constructive, and aims to be a hand-made of humanity for service. It is directed to the extension of means of communication and commerce, comfort and friendship between man and nations and to the general promotion of the well-being and prosperity of mankind.

Engineering in its widest sense comprises a great range of subjects, embracing not merely the works for developing communications, for facilitating sea-going trade, for securing water supplies and efficient drainage of towns but also mining and metallurgy, the lighting of towns with gas and electricity, telegraphic and telephonic inter-communication, construction of steam engines, motorcars and all prime movers, machinery of all kinds ship-building including iron clad and swift cruisers and manufacture of heavy cannons, artillery projectiles and torpedoes.

PROVINCE OF AN ENGINEER

An engineer has to deal with natore and as nature is bountiful and ever generous, he has to deal with numerous elements presented by nature for the good and happiness of humanity. The engineer has however to study these elements and bring them under control so as to make them render beneficial service to mankind.

Nature though bountiful is highly destructive through its very vastness. Water is a most useful thing but a raging torrent pouring out flood waters on smiling fields presents a picture of destruction incarnate.

Such water when harnessed in peaceful reservoirs afford sources for pure drinking water irrigation and for producing hydro-electric power for lighting and other purposes.

Surplus water thoughtfully drained away prevent damage to life, property and crops and destruction by flooding rivers are trained for navigation purposes, new channels cut to same valuable land from erosion, towns and villages made beautiful by canals. The engineer explores the wealth of the Mother Earth and materials lying hidden in the bowels are utilised for erecting buildings, bridges over Nallas and Rivers and Roads and Railway Constructions.

ANTIQUITY OF THE PROFESSION

The profession is an age-old one. Among the Hindu Panhteon the builder occupies an honoured place. God himself is the greatest Builder of all. The man who first discovered the hooked stick for ploughing the land was the greatest Engineer of all. From that discovery followed the modern plough.

Similarly the introduction of the wheel—must have revolutionised the society in those far off days.

From that simple contrivance the chariots, carts, the carriages and the mighty motor-car sprung to serve humanity.

An engineer must possess a broad sympathy and wide horizon. His small individual task is but a link in a mighty scheme of things, and the beauty and the strength of the whole depends on the individual links. In the words of our gracious Maharaja Saheb who is an engineer of engineers.

"He must go model and fashion it that it will link and fit merge into the inter connected order of things of which his own achievement is but a unit.

He must for ever strive to bring this unit, however modest into full harmony with the rest of the scheme.

He must have a wider horizon than the scope of his own work. In as much as he is a builder he is providing for the future and while giving attention to the present must always look beyond.

For the engineer is by definition a truth seeker. The Laws of Material cannot be cheated"

That ge's at the things, gentlemen, an engineer is a seeker after truth and also • after Beauty. We are assured by the philosophers that Beauty and Truth ultimately are but the different aspects of one ideal—the—ultimate Aim. Engineering is both an Art and a Science An Engineer has to be a student of science in order to understand the properties of the different materials. Civil Engineering is based on natural sciences As a matter of fact it is indeed to be regarded as the practical application of the discoveries of science for industrial purposes and the general well-being of the human race.

A scheme initiated by him may touch very intimately several persons, but he is not in direct intercourse with them. A road widening scheme, a sewerage scheme or a slum clearance effort very often brings him in conflict with owners of property who are doubtless very firmly attached to them. He is accused as an iconoclast—a destroyer of things where as very likely he is only destroying to build something better, more suitable and more comfort giving.

Paying of rates and taxes has never been a pleasant task. Both rich and poor instictively resent and increase in their dues to the Municipalities and the Government.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE PROFESSION.

Many useful schemes for the good of mankind are held up for want of funds The Engineer has to obtain funds from sources which by nature of things are averse to launching of schemes which they but vaguely visualize and which they anxiously feel may swallow up their money. Besides these psycological difficulties an Engineer has other difficulties The forces of nature he has to contend with are so vast and behave in the strangest manner. Nature has her own ways inscrutable to man and however careful a man may be and however well laid the plans may appear to be something unfortune, may happen at the last minute. This may be so serious as to threaten the success of the whole undertaking. Man is liable to err and an Engineer is no exception. A hundred contingencies may have been foreseen and provided for but a slight unaccountable factor may upset everything. Some of his data are also of erratic nature. Hardinge Bridge—a magnificent structure very carefully designed and built was seriously threatened by the river outflanking it and it required prolonged and costly works extending over many anxious months to remove the threatened danger. Please do not always judge an Engineer by the result only but by the sincerity, thought and hard works he has put in. Almost the whole of the work of an Engineer is apparent-visible to the eye. Thus he comes in for a great deal of criticism both well founded and otherwise

ACHIEVEMENT OF THE ENGINEER.

The Engineer has vastly changed the surface of the earth By bringing water into dry sun-baked desert lands he turns them into smiling happy green fields. But cutting roads and Railways through impenetrable jungle tracks, se brings cities nearer and opens out new avenue of commerce so that peaceful arts may flourish. The Sanitary Engineer by supplying pure water removing dirty water make unhealthy slums fit for gods to dwell in. The Town Builder lays out spacious avenues-fringed by green trees and play grounds for children Dustless speed ways are provided where on the City's trade flows on smoothly and silently.

Bilaspur Election Inquiry

Never A Govt. Servant But A Member Of Govt.

Raghavendra Rao Claims Immunity From Jurisdiction Of Provincial Govt. & Its Committee

NAGPUR, April 30.

Great public interest has been roused with regard to the Bilaspur Election Enquiry, which opens at Bilaspur on May 9 next.

The Enquiry Committee consists of Mr. Justice Bose, a Puisne Judge of the Nagpur High Court, Mr. K. B. L. Seth, I. C. S., and Mr. Brahma Rakshas, an Advocate of Nagpur. According to a "Communique" issued to-day, Mr. Seth will replace Mr. Clarke, I. C. S.—who was originally nominated to the Enquiry Committee—who will act as a Judge of the Nagpur High Court from May 6.

Dr. E. Raghavendra Rao, former Home Member, "Interim" Chief Minister and at one time Acting Governor of the Central Provinces, has filed a preliminary objection to his name being included in the list of Government servants who are being proceeded against under Section 171 of the Indian Penal Code for interference in the election contrary to the Rules.

Dr. Rao contends that, being appointed under the Royal Sign Manual, he is immune from the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government and its Committee. He adds that he was a member of the Government and never a Government servant.

Dr. Rao also claims that, on account of the withdrawal of the election petition by Mr. K. B. L. Agnihotri with the previous publication of the same by the Governor in the Official "Gazette," the matter now stands "re Judicata."

Four Government servants, who are also on the list, have to-day filed another application contending that proceedings against them are barred by the Public Servants' Enquiries Act (Act 38) of 1850, and, therefore, they (the proceedings) are "ultra vires."

Both the applications will be heard by the Enquiry Committee at Bilaspur on the opening day of its proceedings, namely, May 9.—United Press.

MILITARY CERTIFICATE EXAM.

First To Be Held In India

CALCUTTA, April 30.

Twenty-five Bengali students are sitting for the Junior Military Certificate Examination, first of its kind in India(to be held under the auspices of the Calcutta University beginning from May 4 next.

Examination on the oretical subjects will be held in the University buildings but for examination in subjects such as musketery practice, trench warfare etc the candidates will have to go to Presidency Battalion Parade grounds.

It may be recalled that after protracted negotiations with the military authorities, the Calcutta University agreed to introduce Military Science as one of the subjects of its studies in the Intermediate and Bachelor of Arts stages.

According to the regulation framed for this new course of studies, candidates showing good results in this examination will be entitled to some privileges in regard to other subjects.—United Press

Young Congress Worker Among Firing Victims

BANGALORE, April 30.

News is to hand that as a result of the police firing at Vidhuraswatham, H. M. Sitaramayya, a young Congress worker of Holenarasipur, who was doing Insurance business, received a gunshot wound and died. His relatives have left for the scene of firing on receipt of the news.—United Press.

JAIRAMDAS FOR DERA BUGTI

To Hold Enquiry Into Allegations Against Nawab

KARACHI, April 30.

The Associated Press understands that Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, who has been touring the province will proceed to Dera Bugti during the next week and investigate into the allegations made by the subjects of Nawab Mahrab Khan. The enquiry will last for three days and Mr. Jairamdas will submit his findings to the Congress authorities.

It will be recalled that deputations from Dera Bugti waited on Congress leaders during the district political conference held last week at Jacobabad.—A.P.

CALCUTTA 'VARSITY CONTROL

Powers Delegated To Bengal Govt.

DARJEELING, April 30.

The "United Press" definitely learns that the wide powers of control over the Calcutta University, which were vested in the Central Government under the Government of India Act of 1935, have now been delegated to the Bengal Government by the Government of India.

These powers relate, briefly, to the power of nominating the Vice-Chancellor, cancelling the appointment of Fellows, control over the granting or refusing of affiliation to or disaffiliating of colleges, and granting or withholding of sanction to regulations on a number of important matters that may be made by the University.

This important change is envisaged in a Notification issued on April 7 last by the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands.—United Press.

TWO CIVILIANS INJURED

Serious Lorry Accident At Gwarighat

JUBBULPORE, April 30.

Only a few days after the tragic motor accident, in which two Indian Civil Service men—Mr. Sukumar Bose, a Judge of Saugor, and Mr. Sirugiri Jaya Rao,—succumbed to their injuries, comes now the news of another serious motor accident in Jubbulpore.

Two Indian Provincial Civilians were involved in a motor accident to-day, when a lorry in attempting to overtake another lorry at the Gwarighat, Karachi and Karamchand Cross Road, crashed into a car, which was driven by Mr. J. P. Malaviya, Sub-Divisional Officer, Katni and Sihora.

With Mr. Malaviya were Rai Bahadur Mahadeo Prasad Sukur, Retired District Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Ghatpande, E.A.C.

Mr. Malaviya's car was badly damaged. Both Mr. Malaviya and Mr. Sukur received injuries.

The driver of the lorry has been arrested on a charge of negligent driving.—United Press.

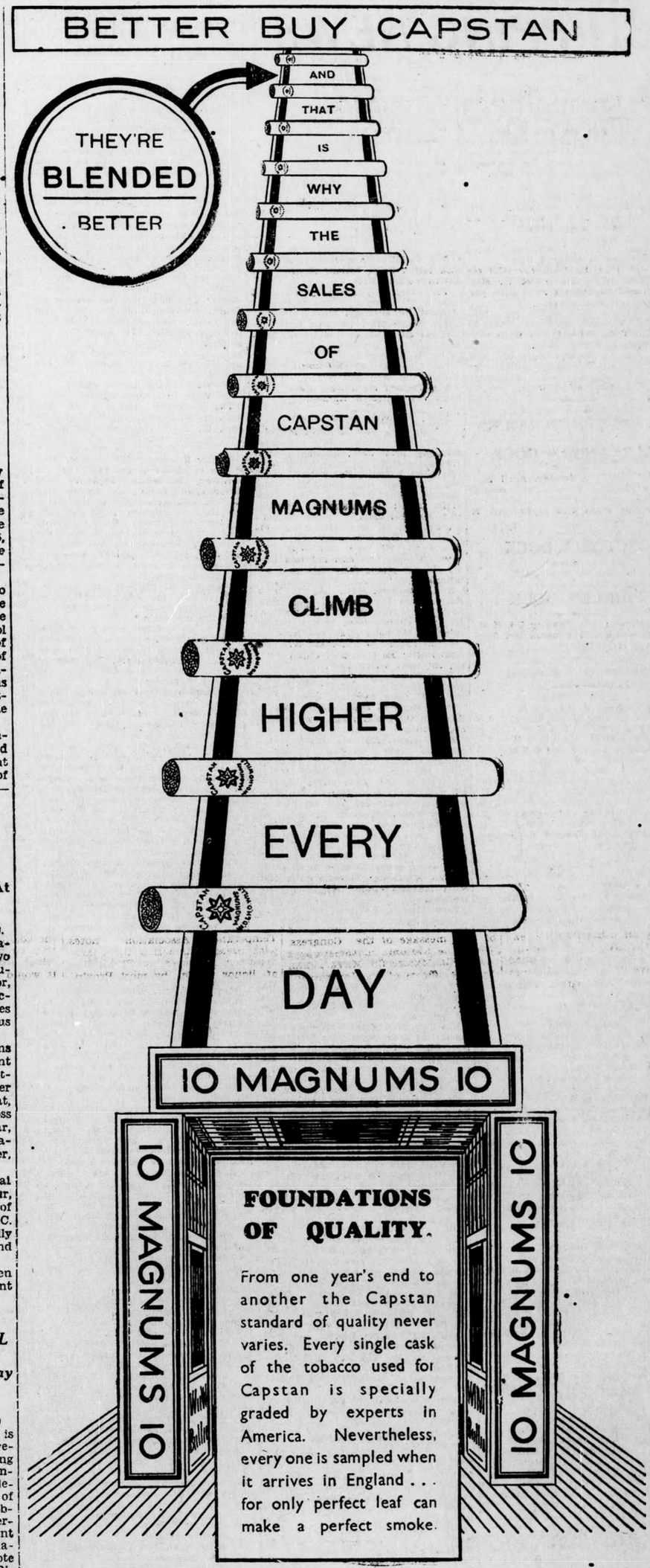
IRRIGATION IN BEGAL

Expert Conference To Lay New Policy

CALCUTTA, April 30

The Government of Bengal, it is understood, contemplates convening a small conference of leading scientists and engineers in connection with the question of developing the irrigation policy of the Government. For this object in view, it is further understood, the Irrigation Department of the Government have circulated a questionnaire with a note and a copy of the paper on "River Problems in Bengal" by Mr. S. C. Majumdar, Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, Bengal, read at the conference held during the Jubilee Session of the Indian Science Congress over which Prof. Meghnad Saha presided.

The Government request that replies to the questions may be furnished before May 25 as the necessity for an early decision as regards the broad lines of policy to be followed can hardly be exaggerated. Replies received together with the view expressed in the paper it is further pointed out, will be considered by a small conference, which the Government propose to convene for the purpose, consisting of a few leading scientists and the Chief Engineer who are known to have taken some interest in the subject and who can be expected to bring a critical mind to bear on these complicated problems.—United Press.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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, April 30.

B I S N s.s. Varela of 1926 reg tons Capt A Danbrook arrived from Basra via Khoramshahr Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Karanja of 4646 reg tons Capt J D Eadie arrived from Durban via African Coast Ports and Marmagoa with passengers and general cargo

SAILED

Scindia Steam s.s. Jalaputra of 3113 reg tons Capt G S McWilliams sailed for Bassein in water ballast

Turner Morrison s.s. Ranee of 3143 reg tons Capt W J Williams sailed for Rangoon in water ballast

P and O s.s. Stratheden of 14234 reg tons Capt R Harrison sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers and local cargo.

B I S N s.s. Vita of 1955 reg tons Capt F Harrison sailed for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha with passengers and local cargo.

N Y K s.s. Toyama Maru of 4386 reg tons Capt T Takada sailed for Kobe via Singapore with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, April 30.

3 Castalia 4171 Karachi 4-5 Anchor Line

14 Toyama Maru 4386 Japan 1-5 N Y K

VICTORIA DOCK

4 Varela 1926 Busra 5-5 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

C/R Hatimura 4158 Rangoon 2-5 M M

D/E Jalaputra 3113 Rangoon 30-4 Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Comorin 5-5-38 P and O S N

Viceroy of India 12-5-38 P and O S N

Maloja 19-5-38 P and O S N

Rajputana 26-5-38 P and O S N

Strathnaver 2-6-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Castalia 27-4-38 Anchor Line

City of Durban 30-4-38 Killick Nixon

Clan Macinnes 6-5-38 J Finlay

FROM HAMBURG

Reichenfels 4-5-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Van Buren 12-5-38 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 17-5-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamano 2-5-38 L Triestino

Laconia 3-5-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino

Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino

Toyooka Maru 16-5-38 N Y Kaisha

Tango Maru 30-5-38 N Y Kaisha

Cortu 28-5-38 P and O S N

Kifuku Maru 10-5-38 O S Kaisha

Italy 25-5-38 O S Kaisha

Kidderpore 7-5-38 P and O

FROM BASRA

Varela 30-4-38 M M

Bamora 5-5-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Strathaird 7-5-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 14-5-38 M M

Kenya 21-4-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Nirpura 4-5-38 M M

Garmula 4-5-38 M M

Jalamani 3-5-38 Sc. S N

FROM KARACHI

Vita 5-5-38 M M

Kunishima Maru 3-5-38 N Y Kaisha

Nalgon 3-5-38 M M

FROM ABADAN

Br. Duchess 2-5-38 Ang. Ira Oil

FROM JEDDAH

Rizwani 1-5-38 T Morrison

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Stratnaire 7-5-38 P and O S N

Viceroy of India 14-5-38 P and O S N

Naldera 11-5-38 M M

Moolt 21-5-38 P and O S N

Corfu 28-5-38 P and O S N

Strathaird 30-4-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Canterbury 11-5-38 K Nixon

Britannia 27-5-38 Anchor Line

Castalia 13-5-38 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Pierce 29-4-38 F F Campbell

Pres Van Buren 13-5-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Toyama Maru 1-5-38 N Y Kaisha

Conte Rosso 17-5-38 L Triestino

Rajputana 26-5-38 P and O

Tajima Maru 4-5-38 O S Kaisha

Kumishima Maru 6-5-38 N Y Kaisha

Naldera 9-6-38 P and O S N

Keifuku Maru 25-5-38 O S Kaisha

Conte Biancamano 2-5-38 L Triestino

Victoria 30-5-38 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Comorin 5-5-38 P and O S N

Maloja 19-5-38 P and O S N

FOR SAIGON

Laconia 5-5-38 L Triestino

FOR BASRA

Bankura 4-5-38 M M

Varela 5-5-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 11-5-38 M M

Takliwa 25-5-38 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir 27-4-38 T Morrison

FOR CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 3-5-38 M M

FOR KARACHI

Reichenfels 8-5-38 L Edward

Vita 7-5-38 M M

B. P. I GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Victoria 28-4-38

S S Carthage (boats) 29-4-38

S S Vita 29-4-38

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 30

S S Castalia for Marseilles: 55 bales raw cotton Patel Cotton; 60 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Glasgow: 1345 bags gr nut oil cake P M Kotaria; 50 dms castor oil Gujarat Oil Mill and Mfg.

For Manchester: 100 dms castor oil Gujarat Oil Mills and Mfg.; 125 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 63 bales raw cotton N Rajaram

For Liverpool: 25 dms castor oil Gujarat Oil Mill and Mfg.

S S Toyama Maru for Kobe: 300 bales raw cotton S Karamshi.

IMPORTS.

S S Gandara Vog 132 Agent M Mackenzie from Calcutta: 6810 bags rice; 2078 bags betel nuts; 100 bags peas; 119 bags barbati; 295 coils yellow rope; 1135 bales h cloth; 1215 bales gunny bags; 338 coils sisal rope; 127 cases printed tinned sheets; 57 cases umbrella sticks; 138 cases soap; 201 cases cigarettes; 955 cases c i pipes; 190 bdls g i buckets; 64 cases elect fans; 413 chests tea; 3120 bags sugar; 975 dms linseed oil; 169 cases medicines; 171 cases stl pipes; 280 dms red lead dry; 410 pcs cut pipe pieces; 4635 cases c i fillings.

S S Kumshima Maru Agent N Y Kaisha from Yokohama: 75 bales staple fibre yarn; 335 dms bleaching powder; 121 cases electric fans; 60 dms sodium sulphide; 360 bales straw boards.

From Tokyo: 47 cases clocks; 200 cases slates; 255 cases grey cotton shirting 254 cases cotton yarn.

From Nagoya: 225 cases cotton piece goods; 114 cases glassware; 373 cases tiles; 247 cases porcelain ware.

From Moji: 85 cases window glass; 124 cases sheet glass; 206 bags empty glass bottle.

From Osaka: 285 bdls chest wood; 543 cases cotton piece goods; 58 cases white mull; 374 dms dyestuff; 300 cases tiles; 176 cases celluloid bangles; 48 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods; 270 pkgs empty g bottles; 175 cts galvd plain iron sheets; 900 bdls flat bars.

From Kobe: 150 cases ginger; 42 cases bobbins; 65 cases celluloid bangles; 75 cases cotton jeans; 47 cases art silk and cotton mixed goods; 67 cases glassware; 44 cases woollen yarn; 92 cases cotton goods; 51 cases rayon goods

From Hongkong: 50 cases palm leaf fans; 50 cases lamps; 250 cases fire crackers.

From Shanghai: 45 cases cotton yarn.

From Singapore: 605 cases pineapples; 1880 bags betel nuts; 1179 bags sago flour.

S S Jalapadama Agent Scindia Steam Navigation from Rangoon: 8762 bags rice; 3891 pcs teak scantling; 191 pcs teak planks; 100 bags round beams; 150 bags pelien.

From Cochin: 1010 bdls coir yarn, 266 bdls coir rope.

S S Jalaputra Agent Scindia Steam Navigation from Moulmein: 12249 bags rice; 24388 pcs teak scantling; 939 pcs teak posts; 920 pcs teak planks; 235 pcs j w squares; 422 bags betel nuts.

From Rangoon: 7508 bags rice; 87 bags joggery; 50 bags butter beans.

From Calicut: 1398 bags cocoanuts; 204 bdls coir rope; 440 bags copra; 95 bags dry ginger; 50 bdls coir yarn.

S S Castalia Agent Anchor Line Ltd. from Liverpool: 631 cases machinery; 1150 bags china clay 144 pcs san eware; 80 pcs stl tyres; 70 dms lubg oil; 110 lse c cisterns; 746 cases cottons; 76 bdls copper rods; 292 lse pneu covers; 85 cases bottled stout; 62 dms sodium sulphide; 321 bags aerated water bottles 120 pairs stl flanges; 50 bdls brass rods 50 cases brake fluid; 107 bales cotton yarn; 1299 lse fibrous cement pipes; 71 cases valves; 11750 bags soda ash; 400 dms caus soda; 112 dms chloride of calcium; 94 bdls stl conduct tubing.

From Glasgow: 133 cases cottons; 82 cases sewing cotton thread on reels; 317 cases whisky; 1468 cases beer; 140 phds ale; 100 cases safety fuse; 447 bris pitch; 374 pcs san e'ware without fittings; 126 coil galvd plain wire; 125 bags scrap leather; 5602 pcs fire bricks; 923 pcs stl bars; 226 bags stl rivets; 337 bags stl hoops; 248 pcs stl tyres; 158 bdls galvd plates; 208 pcs piping; 2038 lse hard spelter.

From Marseilles: 105 bags cloves.

From Alexandria: 510 bales cotton.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, April 29

GIZA—	
Spot	6.89—14
May	6.41—9
July	6.61—/
October	6.80—5
November	6.80—5
January 1939	6.88—3
March	6.85—3
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.77—6
May	5.67—4
July	5.74—4
October	5.81—4
November	5.84—4
January 1939	5.89—4
March	5.95—3

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, April 30.

CORRESPONING.

	Season To date	This Week	Season 1936/37	Week 1937
Total in sight (excluding linters)	13,020	45	12,297	136
Forwarded to American Mills including linters)	5,065	38	7,213	141
Exports from U. S. Ports	5,274	75	5,025	113
Of which to Japan	581	20	1,419	63
Of which to China	85	3	25	—
Of which to Great Britain	1,524	8	1,067	10
Of which to Germany	795	14	666	13
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,807	—	1,614
Stock at U. S. Interior Port Towns	—	2,286	—	1,318
World's Visible supply	—	8,855	—	6,893
Of which American Cotton	—	6,786	—	4,505
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	9,115	141	11,043	221
Receipts at U. S. Ports	7,543	67	6,520	87

N.B.—All in bales 000's omitted.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES AT KOSAMBA

The department of Agriculture, Baroda has issued the following report for the year 1936-37:—

The chief object is the co-ordination of the work of the different development departments and the fulfilment of the Uplift propaganda related to any of these. The final goal is the establishment which will carry on its present work when unaided by special centre attention.

The activities of the Centre are concentrated in 11 villages in the neighbourhood of the Centre. Satisfactory results, however, depend on the ability of the stag to inculcate into the village population an active interest among themselves in the work. The Advisory Committee consists of M. R. R. Suba Saheb as Chairman and the District Officers of the Development departments. This met twice to consider the Centre programme for the new year and to take measures to make the Centre work effective. The Committee was helpful, in assigning work to the officers. The report on the work done during the year may be divided into two sections:—

(1) Work at the Centre, and

(2) Work in villages selected.

The important sections of the work at the Centre:—(a) Poultry Breeding, (b) Kitchen Garden demonstration, (c) Two model farmers of 5 bighas each, and (d) Rural Education.

Poultry Breeding:—The breeding stock at the beginning of the year was 65 consisting of White Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds. During the year 253 additions were made to the breedings stock by hatching chicks and rearing them to maturity. Besides 67 birds were returned to the Centre by the cultivators, who had received eggs on half-share system. 22 birds were purchased from breeding stations outside the Baroda State.

Altogether 803 hatching eggs were introduced into the villages either on Batai system or at a nominal cost of Rs. 0-12-0 per dozen.

Due to an epidemic among our birds during the previous year we could only give out 13 cocks to selected villages to improve the Deshi stock. The number of birds at the end of the year is shown in Appendix A.

The Centre villages all along have not been keen on hatching chickens as they are used to buying, growing chickens from the Kevri-Umrpada jungle areas, sold at considerably cheap rates. The suggestion is that the pure bred cockrels and the hatching eggs may profitably be utilised in the above said jungle area, where the people are already specialising in raising chickens for sale in this area and outside. At the time of writing we have 70 pure bred cockrels to spare for the jungle area with the approval of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Two model farms of 5 bighas each;—The average holding of the Agriculturists not being more than 5 bighas. His Excellency the Dewan Saheb directed me to rent the 10 bighas of the Centre land to two agriculturists and teach them to adopt improvements recommended by the Centre so that they may earn more from a 5 migha holding and live more comfortably than others with similar and little larger holdings.

Rural Education:—Sixteen lantern lectures were given during the year primarily on matters of sanitation and diseases. Four plays on rural needs were acted by the Staff and the Summer Classes at the centre. There were about 1,500 spectators each time to see our plays. Six more suitable songs with popular tunes have been added to our collection of village uplift songs.

Removal of Un-touchability:—The untouchable students ate in the general kitchen of the Summer School along with the caste men and women without any distinction whatsoever and lived with them in the same rooms.

On the 15th June last, when Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi visited the Centre, a hundred and fifty men, women and children of the upper castes and the students of the Summer Classes ate together at the Centre, a dinner served by the hands of untouchable women students.

WORK IN VILLAGES SELECTED.

The important sections of the work in the villages:—

Agricultural Improvements.
Horticultural Improvements.
Live Stock Improvement.
Some Cottage Industries.
Marketing of village produce.

LIVE STOCK IMPROVEMENT.

Cow keeping:—In the recent epidemic among cattle some of our improved calves died. At present 30 calves under two years being the result of the Centre stud bull covering the Deshi cows are doing well.

To encourage further improvement in cattle, the Advisory Committee of the Centre has recommended to the Government an amendment to the tagavi rules permitting a loan to cultivators on account of five or more cows for each cultivator who embarks on a scheme of cattle improvement.

SOME COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

The following are the cottage industries encouraged in the Centre villages.

(1) Poultry keeping.
(2) Kitchen and fruit gardening.
(3) Cow keeping
(4) Other cottage industries.

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Eastern: Generally fair.
Central: Partly scattered showers.
Western: Partly cloudy and warmer.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, April 30.

Wheat	4,441 cwts.
Linseed	24,667 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	196 cwts.
Gingelly seed	200 cwts.
Poppyseed	36 cwts.
Groundnuts	8,800 cwts.
Castorseed	2,873 cwts.
Rice	9,424 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,419 cwts.
Cottonseed	1,844 cwts.
Mowrasseed	33 cwts.
Gram	3,405 cwts.
Joowar	2,519 cwts.
Maize	134 cwts.
Barley	123 cwts.
Bajree	602 cwts.
Indian Sugar	9,214 cwts.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, April 30

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	98/8
4 per cent 1960/70	114/8
5 per cent 1945/55	118/8

BANKS

Baroda	111
Bank of Hindusthan	34/8
Central	50 10
Imperial Bank F P	1547/8
Imperial Bank P P	280
India Bank	139
Indian Overseas Bank	49/8
Reserve Bank	112
Union Bank	6

TEXTILES

Ambica	1425
Arun	400
Arvind	1155
Asok	385
Bombay Dyeing	807/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	190
Century	231/14
Central India	223/12
Colaba	141/4
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	300
Elgin	212
Gokak	141/4
Indore	50
Jubilee	220
Kohinoor	246/14
Laxmi Cotton	475
Mysore	95
Marsden	111/14
Morarji	1030
New Great	206/4
Raipur	700
Rajnagar	335
Simplex	93/12
Swadeshi	188/12
Sajjan	97/8
Vishnu	1270
Madhusudan	200
Khatau	105

HYDRO ELECTRIC

Andhra Valley Ord	1415
Tata Hydro Ord	147/8
Tata Power Ord	1337/8

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad Electric	133/12
Bombay Suburban	160
Bombay Tram	25/15
Surat	167/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	295
Associated Cements	116/8
Belapur	145
Bombay Burma New	180
Bombay Burma Old	505
Bombay Steam	221/4
Bombay Telephone	92
Burma Corporation	6/8
Br B Petrol	3/4
Dalmia Cement	8/6
Indian Bleaching	131/4
Industrial Investment Tr	41
Indian Radio Ord	425
Indian Radio Defd	502/8
Indian Copper	2/5
Indian Iron	28/10
Mysore Sugar	23
Por. Canning	690
Premier Construction	61
Scindia Steam	17/12
Shivrajpur	41/8
Tata Oil	27/8
Tata Steel Ordy	224/8
Tata Steel Defd	942/8

JUTES

Birla Jute	15/8
Howrah	39/14
Hukumchand	6
Kamarhatty	393
Kanknarrah	297/8
Lawrence	300
Reliance	55

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have issued the following weekly report dated London April 13:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,407,160 on April 6th showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

In the open market about £2,350,000 of bar gold was available at the daily fixing during the week; there was a fair general demand, but part of the offerings was taken for shipment to New York. The price eased towards the end of the week in sympathy with the weaker tendency of the dollar.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold, registered from midday on the 4th inst. to midday on the 11th inst:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£2,072,480
British East Africa	13,732
British India	69,900
Australia	118,151
New Zealand	34,836
Canada	220,828
United States of America	220,232
Soviet Union	1,131,066
Germany	12,175
Netherlands	227,570
France	31,427
Switzerland	202,803
Other countries	6,907
	£4,362,107

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£2,017,500
Netherlands	300,801
France	237,448
Switzerland	14,000
Sweden	506,982
Other Countries	4,058
	£3,080,789

The s.s. "Strathmore" which sailed from Bombay on April 9th carries gold to the value of about £158,000.

A new record in Transvaal gold production was established in March 1938 when for the first time the monthly production exceeded one million ounces; altogether 1,012,516 fine ounces were produced as compared with 929,531 fine ounces for February 1938 and 982,304 fine ounces for March 1937.

SILVER.

The level of 19.1 1/8d for cash and 18.3/4d. for two months delivery reached at the beginning of the week proved to be too high and although prices were subject to fluctuations, the tendency subsequently was downward.

Both buying and selling operations were effected on behalf of the Indian Bazaars and the Continent, whilst the lower prices attracted some buying to cover bear commitments, but conditions were rather quiet and buyers in particular appeared inclined to hold back pending developments in the situation with regard to Mexico.

The market remains sensitive and prices may therefore continue to fluctuate; the tendency however is still uncertain although the present level would appear sufficiently high for the time being.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver, registered from midday on the 4th inst to midday on the 11th inst:—

IMPORTS.

British India	£140,529
Burma	13,700
Australia	17,078
Japan	24,181
Argentine	5,363
Germany	18,970
Belgium	2,528*
France	23,667
Eire	62,067*
Other countries	847
	£231,926

EXPORTS.

Germany	£14,670
Denmark	2,562
France	2,100
British India	5,175
Trinidad	2,500*
Aden and Dependencies	4,475*
Palestine	3,020*
Egypt	2,365*
Iraq	1,495*
Other countries	3,699
	£42,061

*Coin of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

*Coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

*Including £13,333 in coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC OUTPUT

TOTAL UNITS GENERATED

Messrs Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

17th Week (ended April 29th).

1936	11,183,100
1937	12,567,700
1938	14,467,100

Total for 17 Weeks (1st Jan. to date).

1936	184,889,000
1937	200,965,300
1938	241,405,900

JAYWANT COTTON AUCTION SALE

(From A Correspondent.)

Hubli, April 28.

An open Auction sale of 1,600 Jaywant Kuppas docras, 400 bales, graded by the Bombay Department of Agriculture, Southern Division, was held on the 24th April 1938. The rate obtained in the auction sale works out at Rs. 60 on Broach, per Bombay Candy. Such satisfactory rate is not obtained in any of the Jaywant auctions held in the Southern Division, during this season, so far, even when the market was strong.

It need not be mentioned here that the adequate premium, paid in the auction sale, was due to the liberal sympathy of the Millowners with feelings of Village Up-lift Movement.

NEW ENGLISH DAILY FOR LUCKNOW

Jawaharlal To Be Chairman Of Board Of Directors

LUCKNOW, April 30.

From August 1 next Lucknow will have another English daily named "National Herald". This decision was arrived at by the Directors of the Associated Journals, Ltd.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors and Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, M.L.A., (Central), Managing Director.—United Press.

AJMERE NEWS

(From Our Correspondent)

AJMERE April 27.

The most important news of the day is that two of well-known members of the Municipality, viz, Messrs, R. D. Harrison and C. S. Smith, have resigned owing to some differences regarding the conduct of the municipal affairs of this town. It is to be emphasised that the Municipality is a nominated one and as such it is to be regretted that it cannot even satisfy the Government nominated members. Now one can judge the fate of public grievances when the grievances of such people cannot be removed. The Municipality is in a muddle, as regards roads, sanitation and many other things.

KHATIKS HAD A MEETING.

The Khatiks had a huge meeting at Usri Gate regarding some inconveniences suffered by them at the hands of the local police.

GHAZI DHARAMPAL AND COMMUNALISM.

Ghazi Dharampal was here feeding communalism. Hs has left the place. He delivered a lecture in the Town Hall which was not comprehensible as it naturally happens with all communalists.

TONGAWALAS ORGANISED.

The local tongawalas had a grand meeting in the Town Hall some days back. It was about the attitude of local police. They have formed a union.

Convictions For Defying Police Orders

SHIMOGA (Mysore), April 30.

Mr. Guruvappa and Mr. Shivaram Jois have been sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment each and fined Rs. 50 each, in default to undergo a further period of a month's imprisonment, for disobeying the prohibitory order issued under Section 39 of the Mysore Police Act.—United Press.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

troops who have already invaded and captured large areas of Spain

—And Of Abyssinia

The second main feature of the Anglo-Italian Pact involves the recognition of Mussolini's Abyssinian conquest. The recognition is not to come into effect until after Italian troops have been withdrawn from Spain. Besides it is made conditional upon the sanction of the League Council. Since the British Government is anxious to keep the forms of League organisation intact in order that the British Empire may be able to take advantage of them in an emergency, Mr. Chamberlain desires that his recognition of Abyssinia should be formally blessed by the League. To this end it is suggested that the League of Nations should find a formula by which it can regularise the Abyssinian situation and enable the States members to recognise Ethiopia as part of the Italian Empire. The proposal would in all probability be raised by one of the small Powers, since wherever possible Britain prefers to have its dirty work done for it at Geneva by some other Power. It is unlikely, however, that the League machinery can be manipulated so easily to serve British interests. There are already signs that many League members resent the manoeuvre by which Britain calls upon them to endorse, in the name of the League, an arrangement which has been arrived at secretly by two great Powers in their own interests and without reference to the League. It is certain that countries like China would be unable to fall in with British policy in this matter. For, China would thereby be paving the way for the eventual recognition of Japanese conquest of Manchukuo and the Northern Provinces of China.

Abyssinia Not Yet Conquered

It is reported that pressure is already being exerted on the Chinese Government to force it to toe the line. On previous occasions the British Foreign Office had not scrupled to induce the Chinese Government to hold its hand by promising to support Chinese claim at a future stage. These promises, of course, came to nothing and it is extremely doubtful whether the Chinese representatives at Geneva will allow themselves to be deceived once more. Besides there is the inconvenient fact that Mussolini's conquest of Abyssinia has by no means been completed. As Dr. Martin, the Abyssinian Ambassador in London, pointed out in his speech at the dinner given by the Federation of Indian Students' Societies in Great Britain and Ireland last week, the Abyssinian people are continuing their fight against the invader and Italian control is not effective beyond the capital and one or two of the larger provincial centres. In a telegram to the Secretary-General of the League, the Emperor of Abyssinia has already announced his intention of sending a representative of his Government to the League Council which is to meet at Geneva on the 9th of May. He also points out that the resistance of the Abyssinian people is by no means at an end and that it would be tantamount to treachery to all that the League stands for if the Council at this stage were to extinguish the independence of a State member which is still fighting against invasion. The attitude of China and of the Ethiopian Emperor neither of whom is willing tamely to submit to British dictation is bound to receive strong support from the Soviet Union which has during the last few years shown itself to be the strongest and most consistent champion of international law and of the independence of small and weak nationalities. The Soviet at any rate will be the one Power which would do all that is humanly possibly to see that the League is not converted into a "Thieves' Kitchen".

Britain And France

It might have been expected that a strong Popular Front Government in France would have aligned itself at Geneva with the Soviet Union, China, Spain, Ethiopia and the other States who have taken the most sincere interest—who have been forced to take such an interest—in the maintenance of international law and order. The Popular Front Government of M. Blum has, however, been thrown out of office owing to the opposition of a Senate in which are entrenched the financial and reactionary powers which have during the last three years attempted at every step to obstruct and defeat the democratic forces in France. It is, moreover, no secret that all these anti-democratic elements have received support and encouragement from the National Government and the financial interest of the City of London. Certain French newspapers are openly complaining that the time seems to have come when French Governmental changes are determined not by what takes place in the French Parliament but by the wishes of the British Government. Whatever the truth may be it is plain that the fall of the Blum Cabinet has led to a Government that stands far more to the right than any French Cabinet since the last election. The common bond between reactionary elements in France and the National Government of Britain is a hostility to the Franco-Soviet Pact and to the social and economic reforms that the first Popular Front Government in France was able to put through. Mr. Chamberlain's foreign policy, in its long-ranged aspect, is built upon the conception of an alliance between the Four Western European Powers to the conclusion of Soviet Russia. To carry through this policy—the Anglo-Italian Pact is itself no more than a step in this direction—it is essential that France should be compelled to break her association with the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. Various inducements are therefore being offered to the Daladier Government to draw France into this scheme but for the time being at any rate its chances are not very promising since the supreme military authorities in France are convinced that the Pact with Russia and the Pact with Czechoslovakia are indispensable to the safety of France.

"MAY DAY" IN JUBBULPORE

Police Patrol To Prevent Breach Of Peace

JUBBULPORE, May 1.

The order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. which was promulgated in Jubbulpore on March 14 during the communal riots expired today.

The police, however, are patrolling the town to prevent a breach of the peace.

A labourers' procession and a meeting has been organised for to-day in Jubbulpore to observe May Day.—A.P.

THEY REFUSE TO FURNISH SURETIES

Anti-Reforms Committee Demonstrations Sequel

MYSORE, April 30.

On warrants issued by the City Magistrate of Mysore, the Congress workers, R. Rangiah, T. S. Subbanna and Raja Sekhar, were arrested this morning by the City Police.

They were produced this afternoon before the City Magistrate, who asked them to show cause why they should not be ordered to execute personal bonds of Rs. 500 each with two sureties each for a like amount to keep peace for a period of one year.

The prosecution alleged that the respondents participated in a procession that was taken on April 29th (yesterday), carrying an effigy of the Reforms Committee, causing obstruction to the traffic and annoyance to the public.

They were also alleged to have behaved in a manner prejudicial and endangering public peace.

The respondents refused to furnish either the bonds and sureties demanded of them or the interim bonds pending the disposal of their cases.

They were, therefore, remanded into police custody and their cases have been posted to May 5, 6 and 7.—United Press.

FOR HOISTING NATIONAL FLAG

MYSORE, April 30.

For disobeying the order issued under Section 39 of the Mysore Police Act, by hoisting the National Flag at Nanjangud, Messrs. Srinivasiah and K. Krishna Rao were sentenced each to suffer three months' simple imprisonment by the First Class Magistrate of Mysore.

The same Magistrate convicted and sentenced Mr. Sampathkumar Achar and Mrs. Parvathamma to two months' and eight days' simple imprisonment respectively for a similar offence.—United Press.

Liverpool And Bombay Selling On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

TRADING VERY QUIET

Absence Of May Notices

Bombay, April 30.

The New York cotton market was unfavourably affected by Liverpool and Bombay selling of July and October on differences. After the close of foreign markets, however, contracts became scarce; business turning very quiet.

The market opened very steady but was inactive. Prices declined on lower Liverpool and Bombay Cables and in sympathy with the Stock market. The market then rallied partially on the absence of May notices, trade buying of near months and Continental buying of March. Southern selling was very light and textiles were dull.

At the opening July was 3 points down at 8.78 and soon was quoted 7.74 which was the lowest level. Later on prices improved in trade buying and July was quoted 8.80 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net decline of 4 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices lost 5 points at 8.76c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 6 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices was reduced 5 points at 8.92c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened unchanged with July 44.80. There was hedging of outside growths particularly from Brazil and Bombay straddle recursing. The offtake was poor. Later on there was straddle buying against New York on narrower parity which met professional liquidation. Spot houses transferred hedges to distant months. The market closed at a net decline of 3 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed 8 points down at 4.80d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was scattered selling in this section. Giza futures closed 9 to 3 points down with spot cotton 14 points lower at 6.89. Uppers futures declined 4 to 3 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandra cotton was quiet. Sakels futures declined 11 to 144 points and Ashmouni contracts closed 5 to 10 points down.

BRAZIL COTTON.

"Nothing has occurred this week to extricate the market from its deadlocked position, and consequently business has been small in every branch. Trade in futures contracts has continued feverish, subject to quick rallies when contracts decreased, though latterly there has been a more decided tendency to sag as a result of widening New York-Bombay differences which have encouraged undoing of "spreads" and also possibly transferring of hedges against American cotton to domestic markets. May liquidation has also been more active causing near positions to be relatively easier than distant months.

OUTSIDE MARKETS

The action of outside markets has been discouraging and there has been little in business conditions to stimulate buying. Textiles are dull buyers being indifferent because of uncertainties about the processing tax and about revised tariffs under the trade treaties, and because of the general business depression.

ACREAGE IDEAS

Spot demand is very slow both with domestic mills and for export except for some business for Japan, the extent of which is uncertain. It is reported here that Japan will purchase 200,000 bales from Brazil under a new trade agreement between the two countries. Amendments to the Farm Bill have passed both Houses and are now awaiting the President's signature. The most important provision is that to increase the acreage in order to overcome inequities which Garside estimates may result in the planting of 28,400,000 acres. Today the "Journal of Commerce" estimates 26,600,000 acres, and Fairchild's estimate is 27,900,000 acres. The new crop is progressing favourably. The season is early; although to-day's weekly weather bulletin complained of delays through rain and low temperatures, the weather has now improved.

In spite of the poor spot demand mills are fixing prices quite extensively on the scale-down offering resistance at about 8 1/2 cents for May futures, and absorbing liquidation. May outside interest is still lacking and traders are awaiting a buying incentive as they consider the present price reasonable in view of the unfavourable aspects of the statistical position.—M.G.

PRIVATE CABLES

New York July highest 8.80—01 (2-48 p.m.)

New York July lowest 8.74—07 (10-9 a.m.)

Liverpool July highest 4.81+01.

Liverpool July lowest 4.75—05.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market more active owing to the covering of "bear" sales. Lancashire yarn trade shows signs of improving. Our opinion is that the market looks like grounding.

Liverpool.—Liquidation continues and consider nearly completed. Undertone steady.

New York.—Market declined in sympathy with Liverpool, scattered local. New Orleans and spot house selling.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

LIVERPOOL:—

1. Weakness here due hedging outsiders in narrow market.

NEW YORK:—

2. Cotton continued Liverpool and Bombay straddle liquidation depressing market with trade demand dormant.

3. Cotton Bombay Liverpool selling with trade price fixing scaledown limits principal support discouraging reports general business restricting speculative interest.

4. Weather continues fair trade buying at the decline export business small.

5. European selling trade buying market likely to go lower.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 30.

July	8.78
October	8.86
December	8.86
January	8.89
March	8.94
Middling Spot	8.78

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, April 30.

May	8.83
July	8.89
October	8.97
Middling Spot	8.92

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, April 30.

Day's Receipts at all U. Ports	9,000
Day's Exports, to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports, to The Continent	7,000
Day's Exports, to China and Japan	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 30.

May	4.64
June	4.69
July	4.74
August	4.78
September	4.82
October	4.87
November	4.89
December	4.92
January	4.94
February	4.96
March	4.98
Middling Spot	4.78

10-12 A.M. QUOTATIONS

May	4.64
July	4.75
October	4.87

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 30.

T. T. LONDON ON:—

New York	4.98.62
Paris	162.87
Berlin	12.40-1/4
Madrid	80.00
Montreal	5.01-3/16
Amsterdam	8.96
Brussels	29.62
Milan	94.77
Berne	21.67-3/4
Prague	Unchanged

LONDON SEEDS

London, April 30.

Linseed La Plata Hull C. I. F. ton £12 April sellers.

Linseed Calcutta, London C. I. F. ton £13 April sellers.

Linseed Bombay, London C. I. F. ton £13/8/9 April sellers.

Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont. C. I. F. ton £11/13/9 April sellers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull C. I. F. ton £11/13/9 April sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, April 30.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Parcels unquoted.

Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels 37/6 April/May sellers.

Wheat South Australian Parcels 33 April sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, April 30.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality 6-1/8.

LINSEED OIL

London, April 30.

Linseed Oil London per cwt. naked 25 May sellers.

Linseed Oil London per cwt. naked 25 June/August sellers.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 29

Broach A/M 1938 opening 161 1/4 highest 161 3/4 lowest 160 3/8 closing 160 3/4

Broach J/A opening 164 highest 164 5/8 lowest 163 3/8 closing 163 3/8

Broach A/M 1939 opening 174 highest 175 lowest 173 closing 173 7/8

Oomra May opening 144 7/8 highest 145 1/4 lowest 144 closing 144

Oomra July opening 147 highest 147 1/4 lowest 146 1/4 closing 146 1/4

Oomra D/J opening 155 highest 155 lowest 154 1/2 closing 154 1/2

Bengal May opening 121 1/2 highest 121 1/2 lowest 121 1/4 closing 121 1/4

Bengal July opening 123 3/8 highest 123 3/8 lowest 123 closing 123

Bengal D/J opening 130 1/4 highest 130 1/4 lowest 129 7/8 closing 129 7/8

Tejimandi for Broach July August (21-5-38) Rs 4 3/8

Tejimandi for Broach July August (24-6-38) Rs. 8 3/8

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 25 1/2

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, April 29

SAKELS—	
May	12.53—14
July	12.80—11
ASHMOUNI—	
June	10.07—6
August	10.12—10
October	10.32—5
GIZA—	
May	12.25—1
July	12.40—0

LONDON RUBBER

London, April 30.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb. 5-5/8 sellers.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 30

Following a decline of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 162/12 for Broach J/A delivery and advanced to Rs. 163 on scattered buying. Later on there was general liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 162/8. New Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 173/4. The tone of the market was quiet.

Liverpool market was due to open unchanged and it opened one point lower and later on was 2 points down. The local market was barely steady with a moderate turnover and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach A/M 1938	160	2	0
Broach J/A 1938	162	12	0
Broach A/M 1939	173	12	0
Fine M G—			
Oomra May 1938	143	0	0
Oomra July 1938	145	8	0
Oomra D/J 1939	154	4	0
F G M G—			
Bengal May 1938	120	2	0
Bengal July 1938	122	0	0
Bengal D/J 1939	129	12	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, April 30.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG.	Good.
M. G.—					
Bengal U. P.	127	124	121	118	
Punjab	127	124	121	118	
Rajputana	127	124	121	118	
Oomra No. 3	152	149	146	143	...
C. P. No. 1	164	161	158	155	...
C. P. No. 2	157	154	151	148	...
Broach No. 2	...	165	163	161	159
Punjab-Ame.	...	185	182	179	176
Surat	...	215	212	209	206
Rajpipla	...	208	205	202	199
Navsari	...	222	219	216	213

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, April 30.

Bengal Superfine	125/23
Bengal Fine	125/26
Bengal F.G.	122/23
C. P. 1	153/58
C. P. 2	148/49
Arvi	150/51
Amraoti	143/45
Ellichpur	150/51
Berar	144/46
Khandesh	133/37
Jalna/Sailu	135/39
Burwah/Sanavad	148/49
Khandwa	148/50
Harda/Khirkiya	148/50
Mathia	123/28
Malkapur	139/43
Broach	162/64
Punjab 4 F.	177/80
Punjab 289F.	210/15
Sindh 4F.	175/78
Sindh N.T.	195/200
Kampala	280/81
Jinja	268/69
Navsari	223/25
Jagadia/Ankleshwar	207/08

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, April 30.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	253	48,966	203,206
Central India	99	40,290	320,784
Barsi and Nagar	1,070	139,104	166,466
Hyderabad-Gaorani	139	39,083	96,261
Berar	1,019	299,822	545,843
Central Provinces	368	64,871	111,252
Total Oomras	2,948	632,136	1,443,812
Dholera	331	75,513	86,643
N.-W. Provinces		2,754	9,659
Rajputana		14,441	81,454
Sindh-Punjab	413	490,927	307,099
Broach	3,547	194,191	295,191
Coompta and Dharwar	256	25,670	38,202
Westerns-Northerns	148	14,822	29,507
Cocoanada		13	136
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	11	1,822	7,923
American		173,044	10,556
Egyptian, African and Sudan	4,111	356,093	263,311
Comilla Burma and other sorts		1,171	36
Total	11,765	1,992,597	2,573,129

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 28th April.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe		525 206,584	372,437
Japan and China	3,715	500,091	1,093,935
Coast Ports		48,473	23,736
Up-country by Rail		270,282	197,760
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		23,215	17,851
Total	4,240	1,048,645	1,705,719

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales
Receipts into Bombay on 28th April	12,193
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	1,970,832
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,563,710
Decrease	592,878

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: May 97 July 112 October 131 December 140 January 141 March 145 at cross rate 4.98 3/4

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 161 Liverpool May 1938 4.66 Rs. 42 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 163/8 Liverpool July 4.76 Rs. 43 3/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 174 Liverpool May 1939 5.06 Rs. 46 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 161 New York May 8.71 Rs. 33 1/4 at cross rate 4.98 3/4

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1938 163/8 New York July 8.76 Rs. 31 3/4 at cross rate 4.98 3/4

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, April 30.

Much warming in entire Belt, light rains in New Orleans District. Forecast. Eastern Belt generally fair all balance entire belt partly cloudy.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, April 30

Yesterday London gold prices advanced half a penny at £6-19-6 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate advanced 38 points at 162.75. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.98 3/4. London silver prices declined 3/16d. to 18 11/16. Indian and speculators sold. Poor support. Later on the market was steady with buyers at fixed prices and sellers at 1/16th over. New York silver was unchanged at 42 cents and Montreal futures closed unchanged to 40 points down. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1/1.

The local market declined in sympathy with lower London advices and under general selling prices declined to Rs. 49/1 while gold prices also weakened on scattered selling. The tone was easy.

GOLD

Ready	34	14	3
Vaishakh delivery	34	14	0
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	2	9
Jeth delivery	34	13	6
Jeth Tejimandi	0	5	0

SILVER

Ready	49	2	0
Vaishakh delivery	49	1	0
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	11	0
Jeth delivery	49	0	0
Jeth Tejimandi	1	4	0

LONDON SILVER

London, April 30.

Spot	18-9/16
Forward	18-3/8

LONDON GOLD

London, April 30.

Gold Bars Fine per oz £6/19/6-1/2

Montreal Silver

Montreal, April 29

May	41.80—40
July	42.85
September	41.80

DECLINE IN LONDON SILVER

London, April 30

To-day London silver prices declined 1/8d. Prices in the local market were Rs. 49.

London Silver Review

London, April 29.

Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid in their weekly review write: "The market was narrow with a little Indian buying offsetting continental and speculative sales. The weakness of the rupee probably prevented Indian demand being more pronounced but stocks in Bombay are outsiderably below normal, and, as they are still being reduced, shipments are expected in the near future. Stocks in London are estimated at 2,000,000 ounces which show no change from the previous week figure.—Reuter.

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, April 30.

Gold valued at Rs. 25,80,708 was shipped from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday, April 30.

Four consignments of bar gold valued at Rs. 6,959, Rs. 8,850, Rs. 7,178 and Rs. 7,178 respectively were shipped by the s.s. "Tairea" for Mombasa.

The s.s. "Carthage" carried two consignments of gold one of bar gold worth Rs. 2,51,693 and the other of sovereigns valued at Rs. 87,109. for Hong Kong.

The s.s. "Stratheden", which sailed for London on Saturday, which carried four consignments of sovereigns valued at Rs. 2,18,945, Rs. 5,25,469, Rs. 3,01,201 and Rs. 5,23,828 and one consignment of bar gold worth Rs. 6,42,298.

The short shipment of sovereigns worth Rs. 9,82,617 was not carried by the s.s. "Narkunda."

The total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,13,56,27,951.

LONDON METALS

London, April 29

Copper	£39 7 6
Lead	£15 0 0
Spelter	£13 7 6
Tin	£161 17 6

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, April 29.

May	£10-5-0
June	£10-6-3

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, April 30.

Cottonseed	May	17	13 0
Cottonseed	September	18	11 0
Castorseed	May	31	10 3
Castorseed	September	32	2 3
Groundnuts	May	27	5 3
Groundnuts	September	28	9 3

LONDON SUGAR

London, April 29

May ..... sh. 5 1 1/4d.

New York Sugar

New York, April 29.

July	1.97.
September	2.00.
January	2.01.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, April 30.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-2.

Shipment May-June Rs. 4-12-8.

Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 4-12

Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 4-13

Kesar Rs. 12-4

Saraya Rs. 12.

Java Spot F 7.00

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, April 29.

May	81 5/8d.
July	80 1/2d.
October	78 1/2d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, April 29.

May	dol 0.79
July	dol 0.78 1/2
September	dol 0.79 5/8

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, April 30

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57 100/8

3 per cent 1951/64 103/2

3 per cent 1941 102/13

3 per cent U P Bonds 98/12

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/10

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 108/4

4 per cent 1942 Bonds 108/8

4 per cent 1960/70 114/10

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/8

5 per cent 1939/44 103/10

5 per cent 1939/43 107/2

1/2 per cent 1938/43 101/10

TAX FREE

4 per cent 1953/63 113

5 per cent 1955 125

5 per cent 1945/55 118/4

1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 101/4

Notes:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 98/8/6. Business was later done at Rs. 98/9/6.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 30

B. G. RATES—

T T D D 1/5 7/8

LONDON

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32 to June 7/8 July/Dec

Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying D D 1/6

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/16

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 269 1/2

Bank's buying T T 267

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,203

Bank's buying T T 1,233

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 1/2

Bank's buying T T 77 5/8

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 66 3/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 66 1/4

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 84 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 76

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 157 1/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 90 3/4

CROSS RATE—

New York London 4.98 3/4 29th instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 30th instant

Hongkong London 1/2 15/16 30th instant

Shanghai London 1/1 30th instant

Java London 8.94 7/8 30th instant

London Paris 162.75 29th instant

London Belgium 29.61 3/4 29th instant

London Switzerland 21.66 3/8 29th instant

London Berlin 12.40 1/4 29th instant

London Stockholm 19.40 29th instant

London New York 4.98.71 29th instant

London Amsterdam 8.96 29th instant

London Italy 94.77 29th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steadier.

Gold £6-19-6 28th instant

Gold £6-19-6 1/2 29th instant

Silver London ready 18 7/8 28th instant

Silver London ready 18 11/16 29th instant

Silver London Forward 18 11/16 28th instant

Silver London Forward 18 1/2 29th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 28th instant

Silver New York Ready 42 29th instant

London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 28th instant

London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 29th instant

London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 28th instant

London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 29th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent

3 months 1 1/4 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, April 29

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	80
3 1/2 per cent	93 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	101 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	109 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	117 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	112 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	100 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	112 7/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	44 steady.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 29.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from our Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ord. Stock	79 0 0
Atlas Elect. and Genl. Trust Ord	0 3 6
Bank of London and S. America	5 7 6
British South Africa Co. Ord.	1 6 3
B.B. and C.I. Rly. Ord. Stock	114 10 0
Borneo Ltd. 7 1/2 p.c. Pref.	0 16 6
Cables and Wireless (Holding) Ord. Stk	61 5 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	2 0 0
Lansi Ltd. Ord.	0 10 0
Crosse and Blackwell New Ord.	0 0 9
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 p.c. Prf. Stk.	15 0 0
Genl. and Coml. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	90 0 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 1 6
Hyderabad Deccan Co. Ord.	1 7 6
J. Lyons and Co. "A" Ord.	5 15 0
C. and E. Morton 7 p.c. Pref.	0 5 9
United Serdang Rub. Plantn. Ord.	0 3 3
Salt (Saltaires) Ord.	0 3 9
United Premier Oil and Cake Ord.	0 7 6

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, April 30

June	216.50
August	210.30—120
October	209.60—100

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, April 30

June	53.30
July	53.20

Pay In—May 8 *Pay Out—May 11*

Improved Buying In Steel Shares

ACTIVE SHORT COVERING

Market Looks Improving

BOMBAY: April 30.

Wall Street Market again drifted lower on Friday in the absence of any bullish incentive and U. S. Steel shares declined Dol. 3|8 and Anaconda Coppers Dol. 1|8.

The local market opened quiet to-day and under rumours of lower dividends on Tata Steel shares prices declined few points, but later there appeared active covering by Bazar Shorts and prices rallied. The tone of the market was very steady.

It was said that some big Marwari firms were accumulating Century Mill shares, while some Parsi investors were bidding up Tata Steel Dfds. This news dried up offerings and the market displayed good undertone. Although the improvement is not likely to be carried forward too high, the market looks like improving further moderately in the near future.

Foreign advices are not encouraging and while it is generally believed that present prices offer good opportunity for long range purchases, the market needs constant Professional support.

The President of the local Stock Exchange before opening of the market addressed brokers not to rely on bearish propaganda done in a local English daily. He explained the position of Steel Industry.

The market was very steady throughout the session and closed at about the highest level of the day.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, April 30.

100	Ahm Advance (Rs. 9)	367 8
250	BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	810 0
100	CENTURY (Rs. 6)	233 2
100	CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	224 6
100	COLABA (Rs. 4)	144 14
100	Coorla (Rs. 5)	92 8
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	362 8
1	E. D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0-4-9
100	Finlay (Rs. 3)	123 12
100	GOKAK (Rs. 1-8) XD	142 8
1,000	Hindustan	1,600 0
100	Indore	50 10
100	Khatau (Rs. 2)	105 0
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	248 2
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	477 8
250	Madras United	35 0
1,000	Morarji (Rs. 40)	1035 0
250	Model	49 4
50	MYSORE (Rs.)	120 0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	208 12
100	Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42 8
100	PHOENIX (Rs. 10)	235 0
25	Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	70 0
1,000	Sholapur (Rs. 30)	1,910 0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	74 6
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	790 0
100	Swan (Rs. 2-8)	102 8
500	Vishnu (Rs. 30)	1,320 0
1000	Western (Rs. 40)	802 8

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	111 0
250-50	Central (Rs. 12)	30 12
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,550 0
125-500	Im. Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	380 0
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	139 4
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	117 8
5	Union (As. 4)	6-0-9

CEMENTS.

100	ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	116 8

INSURANCE.

100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	715 0
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	13 8
20	Mercantile	54 8
15-75	New India (Rs. 14)	37 8
200	Oriental	4,325 0
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	7 8

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	135 0
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40 plus 30)	1417 8
10	Ajmer (As. 8)	12 10
50	BOM. TRAM (2-6)	126 4
100	B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	165 0
10	Broach (As. 5)	10 8
100	Karachi (4)	222 6
100	Poona (4)	206 4
100	Surat (Rs. 3)	168 2
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 4-8 plus 3)	148 2
1,000	TATA POWER (Rs 37 plus 29)	1340 0

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	925 0
100	C. Province	102 0
100	Dh. Baramati	104 4
100	Gujarat	98 12
100	Mandra Bhon	99 0
100	Pachora Jamner	95 8
100	Sara Sirajgunj	100 12
500	Tapti Valley	713 12

MINING.

9	Burma Corp. (As. 11)	6 8
8sh.	Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	2 6
10	Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	28 10
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	42 0
30	TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs 36-3-6)	947 8
75	TATA STEEL ORD (Rs 19)	222 8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	298 12
50	BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	145 10
200-250	B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 5)	855 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 5)	222 8
125	B. Burma (Rs 20)	508 12
50	Do Conty. (Rs 8)	176 4
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 4 6
50	B'bay Telephone (Rs. 2-8)	52 0
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	132 8
50	I. Invest. Trust	41 0
100	I. Radio Defd. (12)	527 8
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	425 0
1000	Port Canning (Rs. 26)	690 0
30	Premier Con (Rs 2-15)	61 8
15	Scindia.	17 12
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	27 8

PREFERENCE.

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,520 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	285 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 30

Bombay Dyeing (798/12) 797 800 791 810 808 810

Century (218/12) 218 216 228 235 232 238

Central India (217/8) 217 218 216 227 223 224

Kohinoor (245/10) 245 243 250 248/2

New Great (201/4) 202 195 212 208

Simplex (70/10) 71 74

Swadeshi (182/8) 185 181 190

Associated Cement (118) 116/12 116/8 116/12

Andhra (1420) 1417

Tata Hydro (147/8) 148/12 148/2

Tata Power (1335) 1335 1340

Tram Ord (126/4) 126 126/4

T Steel Defd (925) 930 922 925 907 937 935 952 940 950 945 947/8

T Steel Ord (222) 224 220 225 227 225 226 226/8

Tata Steel 2nd pref (169/8) 169/8 169/12

Bellapur (143/12) 145 145/10

B Steam (221/14) 221 222/8

B Burma (502/8) 505 497 513 503 507 508

7	p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	70 12
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	552 8
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 1st	107 4
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	98 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	151 4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1,546 4
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	204 6
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169 12
7	p.c. Vishnu	703 12

DEBENTURES.

3-3/4	Andhra Valley	101 8
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108 12
4	p.c. Bom. Telephone	52 0
7	p.c. Sholapur	77 4
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	108 12

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and Capital Letters indicate shares on Forward List).

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 29

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Electric Power and Light	8
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	27
Electric Bond Common	6
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	45
United Power and Light	8
American Tel and Tel	126
Western Union Telg	21
New York Central Railway	12 1/2
Westinghouse Air Brake	20
Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	86
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 per cent	33
3 1/4 per cent Amr Tel and Tel Deb 1961	102
Argentine Republic 4 4/2 per cent 1961	90
Cons Mining Smelting	56
6 per cent Japanese 1954	74
Bethelehem Steel	46
Ludlum Steel	16
Republic Steel	13 3/4
United S Steel	43 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	27
Int Nickel of Canada	45 3/4
General Motors	29 3/4
Packard Motors	4
General Electric	32 3/4
Union Carbide	63 1/8
Barnsdall Oil	13 1/4
Consolidated Oil	8 3/4
Phillips Pet Oil	33
Socony Oil	13 1/4
Chase Bank	29 1/4
National City Bank	23 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	415
6 per cent Denmark 1942	103
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	97
Delaware and Hudson 4 per cent 1943	33
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	58

Market rallied. On House Committee's refusal to bring Wage and Hour Bill before House. Turnover 550,000 shares. Carloadings decreased 13,818. Commonwealth Edison Co., earned in Jan/Mar 1938 70 cents per share. National Steel Corp. earned in Jan/Mar. 1938 50 cents per share. Schenley Distillers earned in Jan/Mar 1938 9 cents per common share.

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 30.

London Market.—

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£39-5-0
Standard copper 3 months	£39-10-0
Electrolytic copper	£44-5-0

Bombay Market.—

Yellow Fetal sheets	Rs. 89
Copper sheets	Rs. 45

Tone:—Steady.

BANKER'S CLEARING

The total amount of cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 29th April 1938, Rs. 16,62,13,194-2-1.

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Regd. No. B. 1065

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 2, 1938

"DIABOLO"

Cream separator, Butter Churns, Dairy Machinery.

"SERVA" Lawn Movers, Latest modern Ball bearing type made in Sweden, Prices Cheap.

Sole Agents:
DINSHAW & CO.
105, Apollo Street, Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED.

M. N. Roy's Advice To Sugar Mill Workers

Utilise Congress Bodies To Get Redress Of Day-To-Day Grievances

In the course of his address to the All-India Sugar Mill Workers' Conference held on Saturday at Ghatkoper Mr. M. N Roy said:—

THE DELEGATES TO THIS CONFERENCE REPRESENT ABOUT A LAKH OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN 150 MODERN FACTORIES. THE SUGAR INDUSTRY IS THE SECOND LARGEST INDUSTRY OF OUR COUNTRY IT HAS ATTAINED THIS PROUD POSITION WITHIN THE VERY SHORT TIME OF SEVEN YEARS. THANKS TO THE GRANT OF PROTECTION.

PROTECTION BENEFITS

PREVIOUSLY, OUR COUNTRY HAD A PROSPEROUS SUGAR INDUSTRY WHICH WAS PRACTICALLY DESTROYED IN UNFAIR COMPETITION FROM ABROAD. UPON THE GRANT OF THE PROTECTION, THE INDUSTRY HAS RECOVERED ITSELF ALMOST MIRACULOUSLY AS REGARDS THE PRODUCTION OF SUGAR. OUR COUNTRY TO-DAY IS SAID TO BE COMPLETELY SELF-SUFFICIENT.

OTHER WORKERS

The sugar industry employs more than two thousand University men, who are nothing but highly skilled workers. But most of them do not regard themselves as such. Therefore they keep aloof from the struggle of the mass of labourers. I am sure, before long they will realise their true position and participate actively in the struggle of the wage-earners against the capitalists. That realisation on their part will mean a great acquisition of strength for the labour movement.

But if they try to press the claim of the factory workers disregarding the interest of the cane-growers, they will defeat their own end.

About thirty crores of rupees have been invested in the sugar industry, the rapid development of which during the last seven years is regarded as a miracle. It is said that the marvellous progress made by the industry represents general economic well-being, because a large amount of money remains in the country. That takes place thanks to high protective duty which has excluded foreign sugar from India. Practically the entire amount of sugar consumed in our country is now produced at home. On the face of it, this is a very nice picture. But who has been really benefitted by the growth and expansion of this prosperous industry? Most of the benefit has been the share of those who invested the thirty crores of rupees.

But it is also true that without the labour of the mill-workers and the cane-growers, the sugar industry could not prosper. Therefore, it is perfectly pertinent to ask if the labourers are getting their share of the prosperity. The truth is that they are not; and that truth is the foundation of the labour movement.

The Congress Ministries P. and Bihar have come to the aid of the cane-growers. A minimum price for cane has been fixed. That is so much to the good. But the measure does not go very far.

It is said that the miraculous growth of the sugar industry is due to the protective tariff imposed seven years ago. That is true to a very large extent. The industry has thrived behind the high tariff wall and most of the benefit has gone to the capitalists. But it cannot be always natured as a hot-house plant. It must learn to stand on its own feet Protection is a double-edged sword. While promoting the growth of industry, it has had an adverse effect on the State budget. Higher import duties invariably reduce the customs revenue. Consequently, the Government of India had to impose an excise duty on the protected industry. That is a stupid bureaucratic method Yet, there is a method in the madness. It is the anxiety to exclude foreign competitors from the Indian market, which British Imperialism wants to monopolise either directly or through the control of finance However, the burden of the excise duty is ultimately passed on to the shoulders of the labourers, cane-growers and general consumers. But the price of sugar cannot be raised very much without foregoing the benefit of protection In spite of the high tariff, the sugar imported from Java can still regain the Indian market if the price of Indian sugar will be raised much above the existing level.

Therefore, the capitalists are demanding lowering if not abolition of the excise duty.

From this source, the Government of India derives nearly four crores of rupees which make up for the loss due to the fall of customs revenue. The sugar mill owners do not bother to think how the deficit in the budget of the Government of India will be filled up, if their demand for the abolition of the excise duty is granted. Of course, the Government of India refuses to grant the demand. Consequently, the sugar owners are determined to pass on the bill to the cane-growers and the factory workers.

He then referred to the bogey of over-production under which the capitalists wish to restrict further expansion of the industry.

PLEA FOR LOWER PRICE

It is misleading to say that the country has become self-sufficient as regards the requirement of sugar. The fact is that the sugar produced to-day is enough to supply the demand. But the demand itself can be increased Sugar is a primary necessity. A minimum quantity must be consumed to guarantee physical well-being. Lower price will increase the consumption of sugar. Consequently, smaller rate of profit will be compensated with a larger total volume. It is surprising that the sugar mill owners cannot see this point.

TASK BEFORE CONFERENCE

This Conference, therefore, should demand higher wages for the sugar mill workers as well as a better price for the cane-growers. But the demand will not be enforced only by passing a resolution. You shall have to organise the mill workers and enlist the co-operation of the cane-growers. You shall have to face a peculiar organisational problem. The form of your organisation cannot be the usual trade-union You must have your Union But owing to the seasonal nature of employment in the sugar mills, the Union cannot be very strong.

CAPTURE THE CONGRESS

Other organs of struggle must be created. And they should be such as can serve as the common platform for the mill workers and the cane-growers. Fortunately, such organs are already there. You shall have to make proper use of them. They are the local Congress Committees As long as the administration of the province remains in the hands of Congressmen, the local Congress Committees can become the most effective instruments for mobilising the masses in a struggle with immediate and partial economic demands and for enforcing those demands.

Therefore, the local Congress Committees can become the organs of struggle of the toiling masses if their control is captured. That can be easily done. Therefore, my advice to you is: Capture the Congress Committees throughout the sugar-growing districts and use them for the purpose of conducting the joint struggle of the sugar mill workers and cane-growers.

Let your Conference demand higher wages continuous employment and decent living conditions for the mill workers. Let it demand a guaranteed sale and higher price for the sugar cane so that those labouring on the field may share the prosperity of the industry. Let it also demand lower price for sugar so that greater consumption may stimulate larger production thereby giving employment to more people and providing larger market to the cane-growers Organise a powerful movement in support of those demands. The capture of political power by the masses and the establishment of a genuinely democratic State will create the conditions in which we shall be able not only to redress the grievances of the toiling masses, but reconstruct the entire society so as will eliminate the system of exploitation of man by man.

Dr. Sir Mangaldas Mehta, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the second All-India Obstetric-Gynaecological Congress recently held in Bombay.

AS BOMBS RAINED ON BARCELONA

A shattered tram car and ruined buildings background, can be seen after General Franco's rebel bombers rained bombs on this city in an attempt to break the spirit of the people and force their Government to yield. Over one thousand perished in a series of air raids which lasted over 41 hours, starting March 17.

Compulsory Hindustani

Madras Govt. Grants Rs. 20,000 For Teachers In Current Year's Budget

MADRAS, April 30.

A communique says: "Hindustani is at present taught for varying periods and various forms in 104 secondary schools, both aided and Board, but mainly in Board secondary schools. None of these schools receives any financial assistance from Government for the purpose.

Government have now decided that a systematic effort must be made to introduce teaching of Hindustani in the first three forms of Secondary schools. A beginning will be made in this direction in the coming school year by introducing compulsory study of the language in the first three forms of 125 secondary schools Rs. 20,000 has been allotted for payment to teachers in the current year's budget.—A. P.

Intensifying Clove Boycott

Madras Dealers Give Undertaking Not To Order Fresh Consignments

MADRAS: May 1.

At a meeting, held last night, an agreement has been reached between the Clove Boycott Committee and prominent clove dealers in the City numbering 30, by which a large number of them have given a written undertaking that they would not order for fresh consignments of Zanzibar cloves.

Mr. Satyamurti, M.L.A. (Central) explained the need for an intensive boycott to bring pressure upon the Zanzibar Government to do justice to the Indian merchants there.

He answered a number of questions put by the merchants and convinced them of the need to boycott the clove trade for the present.

In view of the above undertaking the Committee permitted the merchants to clear 1,750 bales of cloves that are expected in the Madras harbour on May 4.

More signatures to the agreement will be obtained.—United Press.

MAKE BOYCOTT OF CLOVES A SUCCESS

Bengal Congress Executive Appoints Committee

CALCUTTA, April 30.

With a view to intensify the movement for the boycott of Zanzibar cloves, the Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, meeting tonight under the presidentship of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, appointed a committee to take necessary steps in this connection.

The Council also decided to circularise all Congress Committees exhorting them to carry on propaganda to make the boycott of cloves a success in their respective areas.—A.P.

NO MEETINGS OR FLAG HOISTING!

Kolar Magistrate's Orders On 10 Villages

KOLAR, (Mysore), April 30.

Orders have been served on Messrs. S Ramappa, B. L. Narayanswami, S. Nanjundiah, B. Subbarao, Ganga Reddi, Jagannatham, Narasimiah and K. P. Raman by the Second Class Magistrate of Srinivasapur, prohibiting them from holding any meetings or hoisting the National Flag at Srinivasapur and nine other villages nearby in the Taluka for a period of two months.—United Press.

BOYCOTT REFORMS COMMITTEE

Mysore Public Demand For Adequate Representation Of Congress

MYSORE, April 30.

Under the auspices of the Mysore Congress Committee, a meeting was held here to-day in front of the Public Offices with Mr. Agraharam Rangiah in the chair.

The Congress leaders who addressed the gathering, severely condemned the action of the police in respect of the recent shooting incidents in Viduraswatham as well as the action taken by the authorities in banning the holding of public meetings, etc. in several parts of the State, and prohibiting the hoisting of the National Flag.

They questioned the representative character of the Mysore Constitution Committee, set up recently by the Government, especially in view of the fact that the Congress nominees thereon had already resigned their membership on the Committee.

The leaders exhorted the people not to have anything to do with the Constitution Committee till the Mysore Congress was adequately represented on it.

Resolutions were adopted, condemning the police firing at Viduraswatham; expressing the sympathy of the people of Mysore with the victims of the firing; and deciding to boycott the Reforms Committee.—United Press.

BANGALORE BAN EXPIRES

BANGALORE, April 30.

The prohibitory order, issued by the City Magistrate of Bangalore under Section 39 of the Mysore Police Act, and Section 144 Cr. P.C., prohibiting the holding of public meetings, and assemblage and meetings of more than five persons, etc., for a period of 48 hours, expired this morning.

It has been decided by the authorities not to renew it.—United Press

110 ARRESTS AT BANGALORE

BANGALORE, April 30.

In all, a hundred and ten persons were arrested in Bangalore City during the last two days in connection with the defying of the order of the City Magistrate, prohibiting public meetings and assemblage of more than five persons.—United Press.

POLICE 'BUNDOBUST' AT BANGALORE

BANGALORE, April 30.

It is stated that about eight hundred youngsters, obviously in a mischievous mood, followed a batch of volunteers and it is alleged they (the former) stoned a police station near the Kanigiri Gate.

The police arrested the volunteers and handled the situation tactfully. They dispersed the crowd of youngsters after they had indulged in throwing stones for a short while.

Pickets of Reserve Police, armed with lathis and rifles, are posted in all the crowded localities in the City. Though crowds are congregated in different centres of the City, the situation is under control. No untoward incident is reported, except the mischievous pranks of the youngsters mentioned above.—United Press.

OOTACAMUND, April 30.

At a public meeting held at Kandal, a resolution was adopted condemning the police firing at Viduraswatham in Mysore State.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE GALLOW'S HAND

YOU--YOU WERE FIRED AT JUST AS HAMON WAS HANGED!
WHAT ARE WE SITTING HERE FOR? THAT SHOT CAME FROM THE FIELD!
WADE! OVER HERE!
IT'S HARRY, THE LANCER--HE WAS SHOT IN THE BACK AFTER HE FIRED AT ME---
LOOK, WADE--THIS NOTE SAYS: "SHOOT WADE AT EIGHT O'CLOCK WHEN HAMON IS HANGED"---
---AND IT'S SIGNED "THE GALLOWS' HAND!"---WADE, IS HAMON GOING TO CARRY OUT HIS THREAT---FROM THE GRAVE?
2-5
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LYMAN ANDERSON

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